

This Paper Consists of Two Sections—SECTION ONE.
CIRCULATION
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* * PRICE ONE CENT * * * * CHICAGO, ILL. * * * * *
AND SUBURBS, TWO CENTS

BLUECOAT SHOT BY HOLDUP MEN

BERLIN BOWS ON LUSITANIA, BUT NO DISAVOWAL

Settlement Terms Call for Apology and Pay for Slain Americans.

PEACE "FEELER" OUT.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The Lusitania controversy is enabled to present herewith the terms of the prospective settlement of the Lusitania controversy between the United States and Germany.

Germany will not make a specific disavowal of the sinking of the Lusitania without warning, principally because President Wilson has not asked Germany to give a specific disavowal.

Germany will apologize for the killing of the 116 American citizens who went down on the Lusitania, principally because that is what President Wilson now asks specifically.

REMARKS AS DISAVOWAL.

The word disavowal does not appear in the memorandum of settlement, which was sent by German ambassador to the German government.

Reasons for Berlin Move.

Germany, it is learned, has decided to shift to the modified proposal of settlement made by the president for two reasons.

First—The Berlin officials are convinced the American administration demands an apology by Germany in the Lusitania case.

Second—Germany believes settlement of the Lusitania controversy on the president's terms will go far toward swinging sentiment in America to the Lusitania case.

Features of Settlement.

The principal features of the memorandum of settlement in the Lusitania case are:

Germany sank the Lusitania as a legitimate prize, recognized as legitimate by international law, upon Great Britain's violation for "the illegal and inhuman starvation blockade of Germany."

The Lusitania was sunk by the fact that she carried contraband of war.

Collision in Atlantic Sinks Liner

Boston, Mass., Feb. 2, 3 a. m.—The Japanese steamer Takata Maru, a new vessel, is believed to have been sunk in the Atlantic ocean off Cape Race last night after a collision with the steamer Silver Shell, bound for Dunkirk, France.

The information regarding the collision was sent by wireless from both vessels and that from the Silver Shell announced that it was badly but not dangerously damaged and that it was tending by.

The steamer Armenia is near at hand ready to help the Silver Shell if necessary.

MESSAGE "I AM SINKING."

Late last night there came to the listening stations on this coast a low powered succession of signals, which spelled out: "I am sinking. Come and save me." This call was signed "J. T. D." Later it was learned this is the signature of the Japanese liner.

RECORD "OUT OF SIGHT."

No response was heard, but some time later "W. L. A." sent a message ashore which said the second vessel was out of sight. Whether this was intended to record its sinking was not indicated, but it was generally so construed.

The Takata Maru was ten days out of London, bound for New York.

The position of the steamers was given as latitude 43.46, longitude 46.57, a point in the vicinity of Cape Race.

IDENTITIES THE "W. L. A."

New York, Feb. 1.—The Silver Shell sailed from Liverpool, N. J., at noon Thursday, with a cargo of petroleum for Dunkirk. It was one of the first tank steamers built in this country and carried a crew of forty-nine men.

C. J. Huhl, local agent of the steamer, said the initials "W. L. A." formed the wireless signature.

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BATTLE STOPS ROBBERY OF DRUG STORE

John Aylward Grapples Men with Revolvers and It May Cost His Life.

FOUR SUSPECTS HELD.

THE TRIBUNE offers a

reward of \$250 for exclusive information which will lead to the identification and capture of the robbers who shot Policeman Aylward.

Another Chicago policeman fell before the guns of robbers last night. He is John Aylward of the Grand Crossing station. He was shot while in a drug store at Seventy-first street and St. Lawrence avenue. Two robbers fired upon him. One bullet passed entirely through his body close to his heart. Another struck him in the back.

Propped up in pillows in St. Bernard's hospital, in a dangerous condition, Aylward told the story of his struggle. His weeping wife, soon to bring another life into the world, and with her three children about her, listened to the story.

FIRST NIGHT ON BEAT.

"I didn't have an idea that there was a robbery in the drug store," he said as he strove to suppress the groans that attended to his pain. "It was my first night on the beat. My old pal, Mike Kane, had been traveling that beat for three months and I had traded with him."

"I was ordered to ask the druggists and doctors in the neighborhood if they had treated any one for a gunshot wound. There was a rumor that a Negro had been wounded while trying to rob some one and I was looking for a clue to his trail."

"The drug store at Seventy-first street and St. Lawrence avenue is owned by Emil M. Stuckey. It was a little after 10 o'clock when I came to the door. I opened it and saw two men inside with guns in their hands. I saw what was up in a minute and grabbed one of the men."

PISTOL AT HIS HEART.

"He held a revolver against my chest. I struck him from underneath to knock it out of his hand, and as I did so he went off and the bullet struck me in the chest. But I kept on struggling with him and I threw him to the floor, and there I had him."

"I was getting weaker, but I knew I could hold him. His gun fell from his hand and his hat fell off."

"The next thing I knew the other robber shot me in the back. Then I heard this last one say:

"Come on, let's get out of here."

"I was too weak to fight him any more and the robber I was holding got up and they ran out of the place. They left a revolver and a hat."

"By this time Stuckey had called up the station and the ambulance came. I was sitting in a chair by the time I felt the bullet in my back. I had just felt one of the men shoot me in the chest."

"I can forgive the man for shooting me from the front, but I would like to lay my hands on the man who shot me in the back."

In a raid of pharmacies after the robbery, Detectives discovered four suspects in a rooming house at Seventy-first street and South Chicago avenue at midnight. These were locked up, but not booked.

Druggist Tells of Holdup.

As told by Stuckey, the druggist, the robbers entered without the slightest hint of a holdup.

"It was around 9 o'clock," he said. "I was alone in the store except for Miss Kate Hume. I was at the counter and she was behind the counter. The first shot was fired from the front of the store. I felt a bullet in my chest and I knew I was hurt."

The door opened and two men came in and walked to the stove. The weather was cold and it was not unusual for persons to come in for warmth. These men stopped at the stove for a moment and then one of them came over to the counter and asked for a telephone call.

Points Weapon at Woman.

"I started to give it to him when he drew a revolver and pointed it toward me."

(Continued on page 3, column 4.)

THE LATEST POLICE TRAGEDY

Scene in Drug Store, Girl Witness, Diagram of Robbers' Visit, Policeman Who Was Shot, and His Wife.



THE WEATHER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1916.

Chicago and vicinity: Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, but probably with some clouds. Slightly rising temperature. Moderate variable winds. Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, slowly rising temperature. Sunrise, 7:05; sunset, 5:06. Moonset, 5:30 p. m. Tuesday.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO. (Last 24 hours.)

Maximum, 3 p. m., 18. Minimum, 9 a. m., 6. 8 a. m., 11. 11 a. m., 12. 12 p. m., 13. 1 p. m., 14. 2 p. m., 15. 3 p. m., 16. 4 p. m., 17. 5 p. m., 18. 6 p. m., 19. 7 p. m., 20. 8 p. m., 21. 9 p. m., 22. 10 p. m., 23. 11 p. m., 24. Midnight, 25. 1 a. m., 26. 2 a. m., 27. 3 a. m., 28. 4 a. m., 29. 5 a. m., 30. 6 a. m., 31. 7 a. m., 32. 8 a. m., 33. 9 a. m., 34. 10 a. m., 35. 11 a. m., 36. 12 p. m., 37. 1 p. m., 38. 2 p. m., 39. 3 p. m., 40. 4 p. m., 41. 5 p. m., 42. 6 p. m., 43. 7 p. m., 44. 8 p. m., 45. 9 p. m., 46. 10 p. m., 47. 11 p. m., 48. Midnight, 49. 1 a. m., 50. 2 a. m., 51. 3 a. m., 52. 4 a. m., 53. 5 a. m., 54. 6 a. m., 55. 7 a. m., 56. 8 a. m., 57. 9 a. m., 58. 10 a. m., 59. 11 a. m., 60. 12 p. m., 61. 1 p. m., 62. 2 p. m., 63. 3 p. m., 64. 4 p. m., 65. 5 p. m., 66. 6 p. m., 67. 7 p. m., 68. 8 p. m., 69. 9 p. m., 70. 10 p. m., 71. 11 p. m., 72. Midnight, 73. 1 a. m., 74. 2 a. m., 75. 3 a. m., 76. 4 a. m., 77. 5 a. m., 78. 6 a. m., 79. 7 a. m., 80. 8 a. m., 81. 9 a. m., 82. 10 a. m., 83. 11 a. m., 84. 12 p. m., 85. 1 p. m., 86. 2 p. m., 87. 3 p. m., 88. 4 p. m., 89. 5 p. m., 90. 6 p. m., 91. 7 p. m., 92. 8 p. m., 93. 9 p. m., 94. 10 p. m., 95. 11 p. m., 96. Midnight, 97. 1 a. m., 98. 2 a. m., 99. 3 a. m., 100. 4 a. m., 101. 5 a. m., 102. 6 a. m., 103. 7 a. m., 104. 8 a. m., 105. 9 a. m., 106. 10 a. m., 107. 11 a. m., 108. 12 p. m., 109. 1 p. m., 110. 2 p. m., 111. 3 p. m., 112. 4 p. m., 113. 5 p. m., 114. 6 p. m., 115. 7 p. m., 116. 8 p. m., 117. 9 p. m., 118. 10 p. m., 119. 11 p. m., 120. Midnight, 121. 1 a. m., 122. 2 a. m., 123. 3 a. m., 124. 4 a. m., 125. 5 a. m., 126. 6 a. m., 127. 7 a. m., 128. 8 a. m., 129. 9 a. m., 130. 10 a. m., 131. 11 a. m., 132. 12 p. m., 133. 1 p. m., 134. 2 p. m., 135. 3 p. m., 136. 4 p. m., 137. 5 p. m., 138. 6 p. m., 139. 7 p. m., 140. 8 p. m., 141. 9 p. m., 142. 10 p. m., 143. 11 p. m., 144. Midnight, 145. 1 a. m., 146. 2 a. m., 147. 3 a. m., 148. 4 a. m., 149. 5 a. m., 150. 6 a. m., 151. 7 a. m., 152. 8 a. m., 153. 9 a. m., 154. 10 a. m., 155. 11 a. m., 156. 12 p. m., 157. 1 p. m., 158. 2 p. m., 159. 3 p. m., 160. 4 p. m., 161. 5 p. m., 162. 6 p. m., 163. 7 p. m., 164. 8 p. m., 165. 9 p. m., 166. 10 p. m., 167. 11 p. m., 168. Midnight, 169. 1 a. m., 170. 2 a. m., 171. 3 a. m., 172. 4 a. m., 173. 5 a. m., 174. 6 a. m., 175. 7 a. m., 176. 8 a. m., 177. 9 a. m., 178. 10 a. m., 179. 11 a. m., 180. 12 p. m., 181. 1 p. m., 182. 2 p. m., 183. 3 p. m., 184. 4 p. m., 185. 5 p. m., 186. 6 p. m., 187. 7 p. m., 188. 8 p. m., 189. 9 p. m., 190. 10 p. m., 191. 11 p. m., 192. Midnight, 193. 1 a. m., 194. 2 a. m., 195. 3 a. m., 196. 4 a. m., 197. 5 a. m., 198. 6 a. m., 199. 7 a. m., 200. 8 a. m., 201. 9 a. m., 202. 10 a. m., 203. 11 a. m., 204. 12 p. m., 205. 1 p. m., 206. 2 p. m., 207. 3 p. m., 208. 4 p. m., 209. 5 p. m., 210. 6 p. m., 211. 7 p. m., 212. 8 p. m., 213. 9 p. m., 214. 10 p. m., 215. 11 p. m., 216. Midnight, 217. 1 a. m., 218. 2 a. m., 219. 3 a. m., 220. 4 a. m., 221. 5 a. m., 222. 6 a. m., 223. 7 a. m., 224. 8 a. m., 225. 9 a. m., 226. 10 a. m., 227. 11 a. m., 228. 12 p. m., 229. 1 p. m., 230. 2 p. m., 231. 3 p. m., 232. 4 p. m., 233. 5 p. m., 234. 6 p. m., 235. 7 p. m., 236. 8 p. m., 237. 9 p. m., 238. 10 p. m., 239. 11 p. m., 240. Midnight, 241. 1 a. m., 242. 2 a. m., 243. 3 a. m., 244. 4 a. m., 245. 5 a. m., 246. 6 a. m., 247. 7 a. m., 248. 8 a. m., 249. 9 a. m., 250. 10 a. m., 251. 11 a. m., 252. 12 p. m., 253. 1 p. m., 254. 2 p. m., 255. 3 p. m., 256. 4 p. m., 257. 5 p. m., 258. 6 p. m., 259. 7 p. m., 260. 8 p. m., 261. 9 p. m., 262. 10 p. m., 263. 11 p. m., 264. Midnight, 265. 1 a. m., 266. 2 a. m., 267. 3 a. m., 268. 4 a. m., 269. 5 a. m., 270. 6 a. m., 271. 7 a. m., 272. 8 a. m., 273. 9 a. m., 274. 10 a. m., 275. 11 a. m., 276. 12 p. m., 277. 1 p. m., 278. 2 p. m., 279. 3 p. m., 280. 4 p. m., 281. 5 p. m., 282. 6 p. m., 283. 7 p. m., 284. 8 p. m., 285. 9 p. m., 286. 10 p. m., 287. 11 p. m., 288. Midnight, 289. 1 a. m., 290. 2 a. m., 291. 3 a. m., 292. 4 a. m., 293. 5 a. m., 294. 6 a. m., 295. 7 a. m., 296. 8 a. m., 297. 9 a. m., 298. 10 a. m., 299. 11 a. m., 300. 12 p. m., 301. 1 p. m., 302. 2 p. m., 303. 3 p. m., 304. 4 p. m., 305. 5 p. m., 306. 6 p. m., 307. 7 p. m., 308. 8 p. m., 309. 9 p. m., 310. 10 p. m., 311. 11 p. m., 312. Midnight, 313. 1 a. m., 314. 2 a. m., 315. 3 a. m., 316. 4 a. m., 317. 5 a. m., 318. 6 a. m., 319. 7 a. m., 320. 8 a. m., 321. 9 a. m., 322. 10 a. m., 323. 11 a. m., 324. 12 p. m., 325. 1 p. m., 326. 2 p. m., 327. 3 p. m., 328. 4 p. m., 329. 5 p. m., 330. 6 p. m., 331. 7 p. m., 332. 8 p. m., 333. 9 p. m., 334. 10 p. m., 335. 11 p. m., 336. 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CLASH ON PLAN OF CONTINENTAL ARMY FOR U. S.

Guardsmen Call Garrison Plan Weak; Pay for Militia Also Urged.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Secretary Garrison and the executive committee of the National Guard association today clashed over the administration's plan for a continental army instead of organized militia as the nation's main reliance in war time.

Before the senate and house military committees members of the guardsmen's committee, headed by Adj. Gen. Foster of Florida, declared the continental army scheme "impractical" and urged the federalization of the national guard by congressional action.

Compensation of the guardsmen by the federal government for actual services rendered was urged, although Gen. Foster objected to designating this as a "militia pay" proposal.

A letter from Secretary Garrison to Chairman Chamberlain of the senate committee was made public at the war department disapproving the senate's plan. Mr. Garrison declared that the guardsmen always have stood in the way of the organization of a purely federal volunteer force on sound lines.

Against the Pay Bill.

"Having arrived," his letter continued, "at the consideration of a measure involving pay of the national guard, we have come to the final parting of the ways. The passage of such a measure would fully and irretrievably commit us to a system that has utterly failed in the past, which renders our safety now; a system in which the people justly have no confidence."

"If we put the organized militia firmly in the saddle, as is contemplated in this bill, the opportunity for adopting a sound military policy for the nation will have passed beyond recall."

The proposals of the guardsmen were well received in both committees. They were invited by the senate committee to draft their plans in the form of a bill and several members of the house committee took occasion to congratulate Gen. Foster and Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan of the New York national guard, who also spoke, on the showing they had made in behalf of the state troops. Other national guard officers present included Gen. W. J. Stewart of Pennsylvania, president of the National Guard association; Gen. A. B. Critchfield of Ohio, and Gen. W. F. Sadler Jr. of New Jersey.

Ready to Barn Pay.

Discussing the question of compensating militia Gen. Foster said:

"The national guard does not ask a dollar from the public treasury for which it cannot give a full measure of service in return."

Without knowledge of the letter issued by Secretary Garrison, Gen. Foster read a report of the conference between his committee and the secretary last October where the administration plans had been discussed.

The report had been dictated by Mr. Garrison, and it is he who said that the national guard convention should approve of his recommendations concerning the regular army and should engage to show its sympathy and desire that his recommendations be adopted in that respect, and if they should take a similar attitude with respect to his plan for a continental army, and if they should approve of all his plans with respect to the national guard, excepting the addition of the pay bill, that he then would be in favor of the pay bill.

"I have been asked," his report continued, "whether if they took that attitude I would exercise my influence in favor of the pay bill, and I said 'Yes.' But I added that I had never elicited from President Wilson any expression of final judgment in his particular concern pay bill and that I could not tell, therefore, whether or not he would permit me, as secretary of war, to favor that bill, but that my own personal position was just as I have above expressed it."

MANN FINDS EXTRAVAGANCE.

Too Many Agricultural Agents Travel at U. S. Expense, Republican Leader Charges.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Republican Leader Mann, speaking in the house today on the urgent deficiency bill, charged agricultural department officials and others for what he declared was an "almost startling" extravagance in use of public funds for traveling expenses.

He quoted from a department report showing that items paid out of the \$2,500,000 emergency appropriation for fighting the foot and mouth disease included trips of agents "to conduct a campaign of public education," to attend a meeting of poultry growers at Bangor, Me.; "to deliver an address on effect of skinned milk on the quality of Swiss cheese," and "to study preparation of mules for market and supervision shearing of the government flock at Laramie, Wyo."

Save and Have

3% on Savings

Interest allowed from Feb. 1st on accounts opened on or before the 15th.

See Today and Tomorrow

Fort Dearborn Trust and Savings Bank

NATIONAL GUARD IS SHOWN READY FOR FEDERALIZATION.

"A free people ought not only to be armed but disciplined, to which end a uniform and well-digested plan is requisite."

—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

BY CAPT. HENRY J. REILLY.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—Today's hearings before the senate and house committees on military affairs were taken up with evidence from national guard officers having to do with the re-arming of the many deficiencies of the national guard.

In general the points brought out were that congress under the constitution as it exists today has the right to prescribe that each state shall furnish a fixed quota of national guard troops; that the states shall maintain no other troops than those authorized by the federal congress; that it can prescribe the organization, the uniform, the equipments, the training, the physical qualifications, the periods and terms of enlistment, and the qualifications of the different grades of officers.

"The state under the constitution has the right to name the officers, but the federal government has the right, if congress sees fit to use it, to demand that the nominees attain a certain standard or be not appointed."

Can Bar Mustering Out.

It was also brought out that congress had the power to pass bills forbidding the mustering out of national guard troops except with the consent of the president of the United States.

It was shown that as far as ordering the troops anywhere within the continental limits of the United States is concerned the president has the power, therefore retaining the right to use the troops at such times as the national government may require. As an example of similar dual control it was pointed out that in the German empire certain of the states have similar powers with respect to their own troops, but that this did not interfere with the imperial federal government insisting on these troops being of

URGES WORK BE RUSHED ON WARSHIPS NOW BUILDING.

Representative Kelley of Michigan Accuses President and Daniels of Willful Neglect of Duty.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—Accusing President Wilson and Secretary of the Navy Daniels of willful neglect of duty in failing to hasten the completion of battleships and other naval vessels whose building was authorized by congress from one to five years ago, Congressman Kelley of Michigan today introduced a resolution in the house directing Mr. Daniels to secure all available shipyards in the country for naval construction purposes within thirty days.

In connection with his resolution Mr. Kelley said:

"The president in his recent speeches in the middle west has said the country faces a crisis. If this language means anything it means that our need of defense is a present need. Dreadnaughts and battle cruisers authorized by this congress will not be available for the defense of the country for four years to come. This being so, it seems to me that the president has a duty to see that the sixty-seven ships now under construction or authorized for the American navy are made available at the earliest possible moment."

A sufficient supply of ammunition is on hand, Rear Admiral Strauss, chief of ordnance of the navy, told the house naval committee today, to equip all ships in commission, reserve or already constructed. The supply for ships under construction or authorized, however, is not adequate.

Rear Admiral Strauss would not be drawn into a discussion of heavy target practice. Target practice records, ammunition supply, and similar matters are regarded as naval secrets, he said. His attitude was supported by Secretary Daniels.

Fire Follows Train Wreck.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Four persons were killed and three injured today when an express train from Calais was derailed in the St. Denis railway station near Paris and several of the cars caught fire.

TRUSTEES PLAN MILITARY DRILL FOR CITY SCHOOLS

Committee Named to Study Out Simple and Inexpensive System.

A committee of trustees, principals, and teachers of Chicago's public schools was appointed yesterday to formulate a course in military tactics.

The committee was ordered to report in two weeks. It was appointed by a subcommittee of the board of education presided over by John W. Eckhart. The subcommittee seemed favorably inclined toward the adoption of a simple military drill in the public high schools of Chicago.

Members of Committee.

The members of the committee appointed are:

Harry W. Kuehl, Henry Vander, supervisor of physical training; Thomas C. Hill, principal of the Fenner High school; Col. Wallace H. Whigham of the Carl Schurz High school; Benjamin Buck, principal of the Sen High school; John D. Sheep, superintendent of schools.

Shoop Favors Plan.

Mr. Sheep came out unqualifiedly in favor of the plan.

"I believe," he said, "that it is a field which has great promise, not alone from the national standpoint but from the individual and physical. I believe military training will lay a foundation which will be helpful not only if these boys, when they become men, are called to protect their country but in business as well."

A number of years ago in trying to organize the first high school cadet system in eastern Illinois. The worst there was conclusive evidence of the value of such training."

Col. Whigham and Capt. Victor Swinhart, formerly of the United States army, urged the adoption of the system and spoke about it in detail. The only voice raised against the proposal during the entire meeting was that of L. O. Kohls, who said he represented the Chicago turner societies in asking that more money be spent on the present system of physical education and that military training be not established.

No Additional Expense.

Col. Whigham, who has an extensive military experience and is connected with the school system, said he thought the system could be adopted without cost.

"I don't believe we would turn the high schools into training schools for soldiers," he said. "We are not trying to make soldiers. We are trying to teach the duties of citizenship to the fullest extent. Military training inculcates discipline. We must learn to obey. That is true in the First National bank as well as the United States army. Military training will teach boys how to obey orders and how to give them, for there will undoubtedly be drill masters chosen from the older boys, as is done at the University of Illinois."

E. S. Conway addressed a luncheon at the Union League club last evening on the subject of military training in the public schools.

FAVOR ENGINEERING CORPS.

Technical Organizations Approve Plan for Civilian Reserve of 30,000 for U. S. Army.

New York, Feb. 1.—Plans for providing the United States army with a reserve corps of at least 30,000 civilian engineers for coast and other defense work in time of war have been approved, it was announced here tonight, by the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

REBELS CROSS GREAT WALL OF CHINA; BESIEGE CITY.

Mongolian Insurgents Advance Guard of 5,000 Attacks Da Tun Fu, Mukden Report Says.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 3:35 p. m.—The Mongolian insurgents have crossed the great wall of China, and an advance guard of 2,500 is besieging the city of Da Tun Fu, according to a dispatch from Mukden forwarded by Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd.

Dispatches from Mukden yesterday reported that the Mongolian insurgents had been heavily reinforced and were marching toward Peking. No mention was made of their having crossed the Mongolian border, which at its nearest point to Peking is approximately 200 miles from that city.

The city of Da Tun Fu, mentioned in today's dispatch may be Tatung-Fu, a city in Shan-Si province, which borders Mongolia to the south, 170 miles west of Peking. The city is twenty-five miles south of the great wall.

LEWIS SEEKS "ANNAPOLIS" ON LAKE MICHIGAN SHORES.

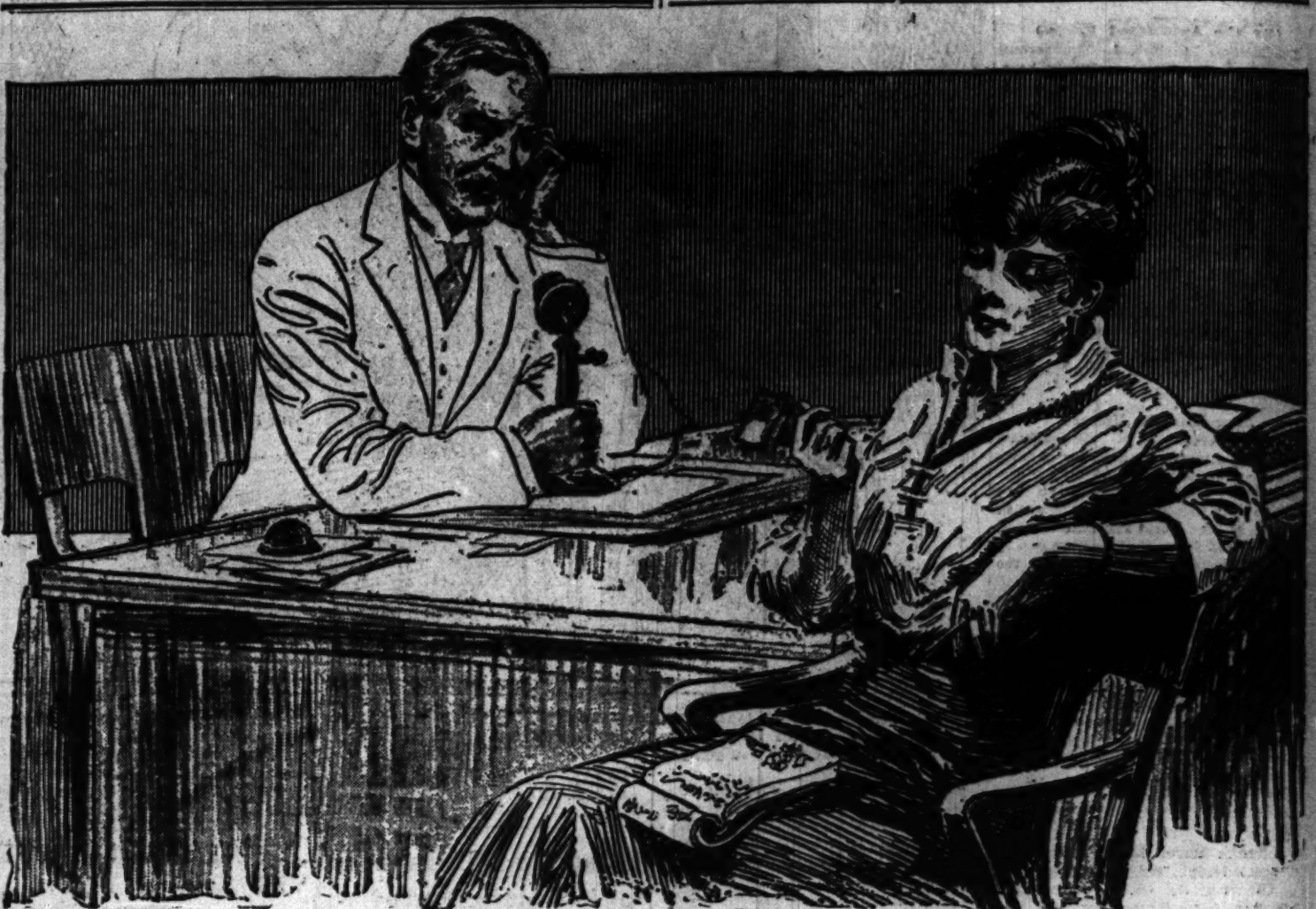
Illinois Senator Introduces Bill Calling for \$1,000,000 Initial Expenditure—Chicago the Place.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—Senator Lewis of Illinois today introduced a measure calling for the erection of a naval academy on the shores of Lake Michigan within the boundaries of Cook county.

The senator's measure provides an appropriation of \$1,000,000 with which to begin the work. It was referred to the senate naval affairs committee, of which he is a member. He said he expected the committee would make a favorable report on it within a few weeks.

Senator Phelan of California also has introduced a bill to establish a new naval academy in his state.

"Unquestionably," said Senator Lewis, "the country needs another naval academy. We must have more officers. I think such an academy should be located inland, so that in case of war it would not be an immediate object of an attack. If located inland, Chicago is the most desirable place for it."



Are you still dilly-dallying with shorthand?

THEN it is ripe time you are finding out how far behind the procession you really are.

Thousands of business men are congratulating themselves and their pocketbooks that they got away from the high cost and limited efficiency and time-wasting procedure of shorthand.

They dictate to the Dictaphone.

They don't have their letters written twice—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter. They have them written once on the typewriter; written better and more accurately; get more of them and at least a third less in cost.

Because they dictate to the Dictaphone.

They dictate when they want, as fast and as much as they want; never have to wait for a stenographer; they never have to interrupt their typist, who is able to do what she is paid for—produce finished typewriting.

If you are after the same sort of efficiency—it's about time you dictated to the Dictaphone.

Don't take our word for it! Make us prove it! And the simplest and easiest and most convincing way to do that is to arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work.

THE DICTAPHONE

REGISTERED 16 North Michigan Avenue

Just reach for your telephone and call the Dictaphone. The number is Randolph 2771. Or tear off this little call card, pin it to your letterhead and mail it to us. Do it now, while you think of it.

The only Dictaphone is THE Dictaphone.

Dictaphone—our trade name. Man at the desk—our trade-mark.



Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail to THE Dictaphone, 16 North Michigan Avenue. Please send me particulars.

Name

Address

Address personally Mr.

ATTACK THAT OF UPSET

Government of to Bring Chicago

EST A STAFF Grand Rapids, M.

The legal battle defendants in the Chicago trial today before the government of the defense in the United States.

The government of theory of the defense and obstruction bottom caused to Eastland.

Testimony was of business, charged by the U. S. bureau of the city of Master Adam for Master Adam.

The evidence showed of water in the to float comfortable stamps of pit a contributory cause.

Eastland called witnesses for the Eastland was a "worthy boat" and a "marine firm."

Eastland's original boat, bought by the St. J. ship company for the government. Fred H. Avery, a in the Chicago city testified he made Haven dock on Jan. 1 of a city engineer, he found seventeen out from the dock. He said, was ten f more than interm draft, he said, was.

Says Boat Life Avery said he had the Eastland from course of his duties was conducted Attorney Joseph B.

"The unusual I land was her tender even at the dock, spoke to a question, and down the street most of the boats of never seen a boat."

I consider a boat of this time." "Did you notice her lines?" Mr. F.

"Yes, she was a multiple section in she was known as tendency to list down."

"What do you the Kremen of the?" "With the heavy, water ball her. She needed a pig iron. A boat of water ballast."

talks should be up pose of equalizing purposes."

Federal Survey Meredith William United States engineer, testified made at the dock.

the Eastland at the feet from the dock its side in the river the bow was about.

the two stum contentation section in had nothing to do boat. His figure of of the two stum the use claims. By been the main fact only 8.48 feet out six feet east of La there was more the swim it and the el.

The government's not far enough out touched the boat. rested on the bottom. The longer piling was only 2.10 feet of therefore, is not government as an in this case.

any this

SAV dep on on Februc are a interest Februc

First T Savings Emile K. Boi Northwest and Man

The Chicago Tribune
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.
ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 16, 1868, AT
THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF
MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures
sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and
the Tribune assumes no responsibility for their safe custody or return.

TRIBUNE CIRCULATION FOR
SEVEN DECEMERS

Daily	Sunday
1908.....171,032	1908.....296,816
1909.....174,074	1909.....300,009
1910.....234,111	1910.....357,845
1911.....236,226	1911.....363,465
1912.....246,061	1912.....366,977
1913.....259,959	1913.....392,664
1914.....318,761	1914.....524,800
1915.....354,520	1915.....558,396

Growth in
7 years.....183,488
Growth in
7 years.....261,580
Average for six months ending Sept. 30, 1915.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1916.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with
foreign nations may she always be in the
right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

THE PRESIDENT IN CHICAGO.

THE TRIBUNE is so thoroughly in sympathy with
Mr. Wilson in his attempt to impress upon the
American public the seriousness of our lack of
proper armament that it would prefer to emphasize
this phase of his dignified appeal rather than to
express its disagreement with much that he says.
It is well that the people should hear from the president's
own lips the assurance of the "absolute necessity"
of measures for the national defense, that there
is something to be done, "thoroughly done,
and done very soon." The president's voice carries
farther than another's, and especially in the case
of Mr. Wilson it will reach men and women who
most need his admonition, a class from which he
himself has only lately and partially emerged, and
which, though diminishing in numbers rapidly, still
presents some resistance to progress in defense.

But the president, as our neighbor, the Evening
Post, points out in an able discussion of the Chicago
speech, is in danger of defeating the purpose of his
trip in his entirely proper attempt to assure us that
an immediate assault upon us is not to be feared
and to give forth to an anxious world the impression
that our armament program is profoundly peaceful
in its spirit and purpose.

We recognize the president's difficulty. His
words carry an import that belongs to the words of
no private citizen, however eminent. Mr. Wilson
is especially anxious that Latin-American take fright at
our navy and army increases. But it is of primary
importance that public opinion, especially in Mr.
Wilson's own party, shall be brought to a fully
realizing sense of the need for adequate armament now
and at all times, not solely for the support of the
somewhat vague though elevated aims outlined by
Mr. Wilson at the Auditorium, but for the basic
purpose of self-defense.

Mr. Wilson has declared only the simple truth,
realized by all thoughtful Americans whose passion
for peace has not clouded their vision, namely, that
our international position and the forces which rule
international conditions imply dangers that are "in-
finite and constant." He consults his optimism,
however, rather than a considered judgment when he
disposes of the danger of invasion so lightly, and
he will do well to realize that if he directs our gaze
and the gaze of congress toward a horizon of events
too remote and problems too lofty, his easy confidence
that "the things that are necessary to be
done will be done" is more than likely never to be
justified in the event.

The president, it is hoped, will return to the fore-
ground of our mind. There is one outstanding fact
which none of us, least of all the chief executive,
can afford to shrink. This country is not ready to
defend itself on sea or land.

We need not discuss the ramifications of our pol-
icy, if we have any, nor the extension of our inter-
ests or influence until we have asked upon that fact.
The president, despite his sense of the general dan-
ger of our situation, shows no proper grasp of this
phase of our defense needs. His program is de-
fective as to this phase, and his discussion of it is
disquietingly superficial and frequently uninformed.
If there is implicit in our situation in the
world the danger of war, as the president has
left the White House to impress upon us, let us
understand that war does not mean fighting in
Tierra del Fuego, but in New England or California.
War with any first class power, to say nothing of
a combination of powers, must be understood to
involve the danger, if not the certainty, of invasion.

And defense against invasion is the foundation of
any armament program. The president will undo
what good he hopes to do by his appeals direct to the
people if he alights this consideration in his desire
to minister to our mental comfort and the ignorant
optimism we have cherished too long.

Defense is not confined, as a considerable number
of uninformed Americans imagine, to big guns hid
at the mouth of harbors and a coast defense subma-
rine or monitor for each. It consists in a powerful
fleet with proper bases, a mobile standing army
large enough to hold or defeat an invading force
until our forces can be augmented from a trained
citizenry. It means reserves of arms and munitions
and supplies. It means organization of men in large
masses and of all the resources of their transportation
and supply.

To provide these "very soon," as they should be,
is a great task, for the seriousness and difficulty of
which neither Mr. Wilson nor most of the members
of congress shows a proper appreciation. And if we
are to have its consideration and accomplishment
complicated by considerations of idealistic policy,
upon which men will violently and persistently dis-
agree, we can assure the president that, contrary
to his expectation, "the things that are necessary"
will not be done.

It is more self-evident that we should prepare at
once to defend our possessions and our homes. Let

BRITISH CONSCRIPTION.

The British conscription bill is a tactical com-
promise, but full of equity. In exempting Ireland it
considers not only sound politics but sound sentiment.
If the Irish are protesting citizens of the empire,
they need not help it in its distress. They may stand
aside. They are treated as the overseas parts of the
empire. Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union
of South Africa, etc., are not brought under con-
scription, nor is Ireland.

Thus the Irish are in reality granted home rule
in the most important of all its rights, freedom in
the matter of military service. So long as a man is
left free to determine in what cause his military
service shall be given he is in possession of the
essential of nationalism. That service may be de-
manded of him equitably by his own land, but the
most offensive form of subjection is when a country
he declines to recognize demands it of him.

The British bill also consults carefully the eco-
nomic necessities of the nation and leaves undisturbed
the workers whose work is as necessary as the
service of soldiers. It consults humanity and
leaves undisturbed men who support relatives and
would leave dependents without support. It consults
scruples and does not touch men who are "con-
scientious objectors to combatant service."

There are men who have been entirely willing to
serve with mine sweepers, for instance, because, al-
though that service offered them to danger, it did not
require that they put any other human in peril. Of
such are the Quakers.

Every exemption that sentiment, humanity, polit-
ics, or scruples could suggest has been consulted, and
when the nation draws upon the exemption it will
merely force into a sharing of the common burden
such as ought to be carrying a part of it. It is a
much more dignified, considerate, and equitable man-
ner of procedure than that the United States adopted
in the civil war, when the disgraceful paying of
bounties was tried and when under the draft the
buying of substitutes was permitted.

RESPECTABILITY TRIUMPHANT.

No matter how hard a man tries, respectability
always gets him.

Cyclone Davis, who went to Washington dressed
as a man of the people, in a soft shirt, has already
succumbed to the seductive linen collar. In an-
other two months or so visitors from his native state
may find a frock coat adorning his lanky body, and
in a year he may be wearing a silk handkerchief up
his sleeve.

No one, not even Cyclone Davis, can down prop-
riety. No one is original enough. Besides it is to
be safe. The day dreams of the most rebellious and
ambitious youth lead eventually to the silk hat and
pew on Sunday, or some such insignia of accom-
plishment. It is the harbor which achievement
steers for.

It makes one sorry for the poor anarchist or for
the criminal who has a grudge against society.
Whatever his principles or his desire for re-
venge on society, the moment he is successful he is
seduced. He is working all the time for precisely
those indications of respectability which he finds so
irritating in others.

Eddie Mack, who has been industriously engaged
in picking pockets for a living, has ideals as re-
spectable as a curate. His apartment, as his wife
somewhat proudly admits, is better furnished than
those of their neighbors, and his little daughter is
photographed with a lily in her hand, just like other
little daughters. They are thoroughly conventional
people.

If Eddie is successful, if he writes a best seller
or buys sufficient bonds, we shall expect to see his
name in the society columns as the leader of a lodge
of youth or announcing the engagement of his now
couthful daughter. Doubtless he dreams of the day.

THE FLYING HOG.

That cavernous tomb of odors used as a federal
building in Chicago never appealed to the sentiment,
however vigorously it struck the senses, until Burton
J. Hendrick in the World's Work repeated the words
of Representative Clark of Florida, when that states-
man as chairman of the house committee on public
buildings defended the pork barrel:

"These buildings inculcate a spirit of patriotic
pride which is not measurable in dollars and cents.
We can unite the affections of the people all over
this glorious land in a closer bond of union by rear-
ing in their midst an edifice for the transaction of the
public business which, while being useful, will at the
same time remind them of the glory, the majesty,
and the power of this great republic."

The eagle's wings and head thus are put upon the
well-larded ribs and tam of the favorite congres-
sional animal, and it is set up as the true symbol of
majesty, teaching patriotism in Jasper, Alabama;
Nepht, Utah; Chickasaw, Oklahoma, and all places
else in the land where postage stamps may be bought.
We shall view the Chicago postoffice with increas-
ing reverence. This musty pile is a symbol of glory.

Editorial of the Day.

CIRCUMPOLAR MYSTERIES.
[From the Cleveland Plaindealer.]

The Cook-Pearry controversy is not at an end,
and perhaps never will be. It is about to have a
rather vigorous revival.

The Washington government's latest official
map of the arctic regions will omit many of the
geographical features reported by Peary and his
party consistently recorded by the cartograph-
ers. Peary channel, Peary island, East Greenland
sea, Crocker land; these are among the Peary
discoveries to be rejected by the government. The
rejections are based on explorations by Danish
and American expeditions which failed to find
traces of these and other features reported by
Peary.

On the basis of this cartographical decision
Representative Helgeson of North Dakota, who is a
Cookite, says he will attack Peary in con-
gress. Peary's friends will declare that the er-
rors, which are now admitted, were only errors,
and not intentional deceptions.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Line, let
the quips fall where they may.

TO JOHN MARSHFIELD.

YOU who have made the rhythms of the sea
Beat through our hearts, though many leagues
afar

In toiling crests and foam swept boundaries are,
What gift, O Poet, can we bring to thee?
When deep o'er Spanish waters magically
Sounds chords of mariners' hearts the Southern star,
The melody, like some great Avatar,
Transcends the din of street and factory.
When from your blue horizons you bring hence
The heartening message that the Deuber taught—
"It will go on"—or plead the immanence
Of Everlasting Mercy, then my thought
Makes bold my hand, I feel reverently it weaves
One prairie star-flower 'mid your laurel-leaves.

IT is desirable to open up, over and over, a
new line of thought; and just about now, we
should say, a good strong article or speech on
the subject of "Preparedness" might set people
thinking.

Make Out, indeed!

Sir: The French gentleman and the other
gentlemen were talking of dramatic critics and
dramatic criticism, whilst I lent an indulgent ear.

The P. & C. took occasion to inveigh against the
light, not to say flippant, style in which I had
been treated by certain of these writers, submitting that levity
had no place in any discussion of art.

"Do you mean that for Doc Hammond?" de-
manded the G. G., with whom the reading of THE
SUNDAY TRIBUNE is a rite. "I tell you, levity or
no levity, he is the flower of the whole bunch."

"Maid out!" said the P. & C., and he said it with
I cannot tell what air of gracious mockery. Your
French is the only tongue for wit; one must
know French. "Maid out, it is a fair, sans
doubt—in French."

It was the other gentleman—a cynical rogue—
who asked me shortly afterward what you would
do for filling when all the line fads had been per-
suaded to take the Atlantic Monthly and the New
Republic. "Oh," I remarked, absently, "print a
French-English dictionary in installments."

PADDY HAMMER.

"THOSE who look at Americans from a distance,"
said Mr. Wilson, "do not feel the strong
pulls of ideal principle that are in such marked
contrast with the materialism of the rest of the world."

How close must one be to feel these pulsations?

Boy, get us a "SUNDAY TRIBUNE!"

Sir: Do please read what Dr. Hammond wrote in
Sunday's TRIBUNE, of your imminent danger!

J. M. W.

IT was all right to pay telegraph tolls on the
news that Adele Ritchie had obtained a di-
vorce, but it was drunken-sailor extravagance to
pay for the statement that "rumors became current
that the actress was to marry again soon."

COOL (REBELL).

[From the South, N. B. Shaw.]

At the burning of a barn in Steele county, our county
superintendent displayed some nerve and pluck. His
man did not wait for the men to get there but hastened
to the barn without stopping to dress, and in bare feet
went to the house where they had been sleeping and
then to the barn. There is no doubt, we venture to
say, in all Steele but what would stop him to get on
his hands before venturing out into the cold air, but the
fact that he did so is a credit to him. He was, indeed,
a very brave and cool-headed personage.

"LEADER MANN calls a certain Texas con-
gressman his 'die iron.'—New York Times.

And looks hopefully toward the day when the
house will adjourn sine die.

The Gorgeous Gorge.

Sir: From one of today's editorials in the
W. & N.

"For the gorge is one of the wonders of the
world. It is not only the largest but the most
gorgeous of its kind."

Isn't there a breach of one of the canons of
writing here?

E. S. H.

If you allude to a play on words, and if the
play were intentional, we should say that it
might pass in a newspaper, but not in a book
that pretended to be literature. To keep all
parts of a work in tone a literary artist does not
hesitate to sacrifice the witliest line or the most
brilliant phrase, however painful the sacrifice
may be. This matter of tone is not even sus-
pected by the majority of writers and readers.

HOWEVER, as Anatole France said, if every-
body knew everything, existence would be in-
tolerable.

A REGULAR baby bandit is the German cruiser
MOWA, which, according to the United Press, is
a vessel of 650 tons armed with 10-inch guns.

WISCONSIN WAREHOUSE MYSTERY.

[From the Globe.]

It will be recalled by our Chicago friends that the
house of the L. L. Olds Food Company was destroyed by fire
a few years ago and has remained unoccupied ever since.

IF the president were to indicate WHERE
the sparks are falling, "his reckless fellow citi-
zens might discontinue 'spreading tinner' there."

FEBRUARY.

HERE'S February, underlined—

And half the size were plenty—

Days twenty-eight, and all decayed;

In Leap Year none and twenty.

His twelfth and fourteenth lettered red,

His twenty-second lettered red;

All others groundhog-gray or creepred,

And meaner never were mustered.

A meteorologic fright;

And wayback weather wilder;

Than war or plague a bit more blight,

The brute that brings the blizzard;

Abusing Mother Earth, poor thing,

As others ne'er abuse her.

Till old man Time with one good swing,

Thank goodness, ends the bruiser.

ARMY.

FERRARI'S will and perhaps he will win; the
fact, however, is that Editor Leedom of the
Gordon, Neb., Journal is a candidate for com-
mission of lands and buildings.

A Black-Face Comedian.

Sir: To offer consolation to the modern author,
it behooves me to remark that at the event of his
son Samuel's visit, shortly after the death of Mrs.
Tony Weller, Mr. Tony Weller "stirred the
dead with a meditative visage." Possibly he tried to
blush his face to escape the "widdlers."

PICKWICK PAPERS.

"GREEN HAY District Flooded by Skunk."
Port Madison, Pa., Democrat.

We hope it refers to a river.

ANTICIPATING THE COLD SNAP.

[From the Radio Times.]

Bedroom partner wanted. Inquire at 223
Seventeenth street.

IF Zepherine raised England daily for fifty
years they might appreciably affect the popula-
tion.

Delirious.

The bullseye, none you ever knew,
She's the girl to pull you through;
She's the girl to hold your paw.
Grip, grip, hurray! Grip, grip, hurray!

W. M. B.

"WILSON'S Tail Pullers, Say G. O. P. Leaders
STRANGE. His purpose is to please them."
E. L. T.

How to Keep Well.
By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if
matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will
not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, sub-
ject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed.
Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests
for such service cannot be answered.

[Copyright: 1916: By Dr. W. A. Evans.]

PRESERVING BLOOD COR-
PUSCLES.

VARIOUS forms of gas poisoning
the blood cannot carry oxygen to the
tissues because it is saturated with
carbon monoxide. The hemoglobin of
the blood has only a limited gas car-
rying capacity. In the nature of things
the affinity between oxygen and hemo-
globin cannot be very strong. While the
oxygen must be picked up from the lungs
it must be given up to the tissues which
need it and this last could not happen if
it were very strongly bound to the blood.
On the other hand, the monoxide is
so bound up and held tightly by the blood.
As there is no way of getting it out of
the blood physicians have treated gas
poisoning for a long time by judicious
procedures in which blood and injections
of new blood and substitutes for blood
were combined.

The object of bleeding is to drain away
the blood which is saturated with the
gas. But bleeding by itself is a one-
sided procedure. It takes away the
poisoned blood, but it leaves behind no
substitute to act as an oxygen carrier.
As the oxygen is carried by hemoglobin
and the hemoglobin is contained in the
red blood corpuscles, the only part of the
blood which need be injected is the red
blood cells.

Experimenters have perfected
methods of removal of red blood cor-
puscles and preserving them in usable
form for several weeks. The experi-
ments by Dr. Burmeister which attracted
much attention when published in the
daily papers consisted in the practical
use of these principles.

First, he took some rabbits and killed
them by having them inhale illuminating
gas. They were dead when removed
from the chamber. He injected into
them red blood cells removed from rab-
bits. A few minutes later they were hop-
ping around in good health and with good
appetites. He repeated the experiments
with dogs. The dogs inhaled the gas for
an hour to an hour and a half. After the
heart had stopped beating and breathing
was with difficulty stimulated he injected
into them red blood cells derived from
dogs.

It is not possible to make use of the
blood cells of one kind of an animal for
injection into another kind of an animal.
Rabbit blood must be used on rabbits,
dog blood on dogs and human blood on
humans. Dr. Burmeister made use of a
preparation of red blood cells which had
been kept seventeen days.

Can these experiments be practically
applied to human beings and if so to
what? There is every reason to believe
that they can be so applied. In fact the
older methods on which these methods
are based are in use in the treatment of
patients suffering from carbon monoxide
poisoning. In some branches of the rub-
ber industry, to men working around gas.

THE MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

[Copyright: 1916: By the Brewster Company.]

OF His Majesty's Revels brought from
the Haymarket theater for the purpose.

Sir Charles Dunbar, who has just passed
away at Ramsgate, in England, is the
English clergyman who a few years ago
was advertised in a number of American
and Canadian papers for temporary or
lengthened charge of a church on this
side of the Atlantic, or for an engagement
on a preaching tour. He held out to an
inducement that he had been archdeacon
of Granada and as such was entitled to
the name "venerable," in lieu of re-
verend, to his name.

Eighty baronet of his line, he had a
rather extraordinary career. For he had
been chaplain to the bishop of Colombo
and to the late bishop of London, army
chaplain in the colonies, archdeacon of
Granada, and had been appointed first
bishop of Pretoria, the appointment, how-
ever, being canceled before he had time
to receive consecration.

He held his degree of doctor of divinity
not only from an English, Scotch, or Irish
university, nor even from the archbishop
of Canterbury, who has power to confer
what are known as Lambeth degrees, but
from the German university of Vienna.

In fact, Sir Charles probably was the only
clergyman of the church of England to
hold his degree of divinity from a German
university, and perhaps it was due to this
fact that in the advertisement which he
published in the papers here he expressed
his readiness to take up clerical duties
"either for the Protestant or the Roman
church or any other denomination." This
speaks volumes for the breadth of his
mind, though not for his orthodoxy as an
archdeacon of the church of England.

Sir Charles was succeeded in his baronetcy
by his cousin, Lieut. Archibald Edward
Dunbar of the Twelfth West Yorkshire
regiment, with which he is now at the
front in France. His family is an ancient
one claiming descent patrilineally from
John Dunbar, Earl of Moray, by his wife,
Marjorie, daughter of King Robert II. of
Scotland; and from Maldrad, brother of
Sir Charles, who was a descendant of
King of the Scots, and from Aethelred II.,
king of England. The baronetcy dates
from the close of the seventeenth cen-
tury, when it was bestowed by King Wil-
liam III. upon Sir William Dunbar, mem-
ber of parliament for Caithness.

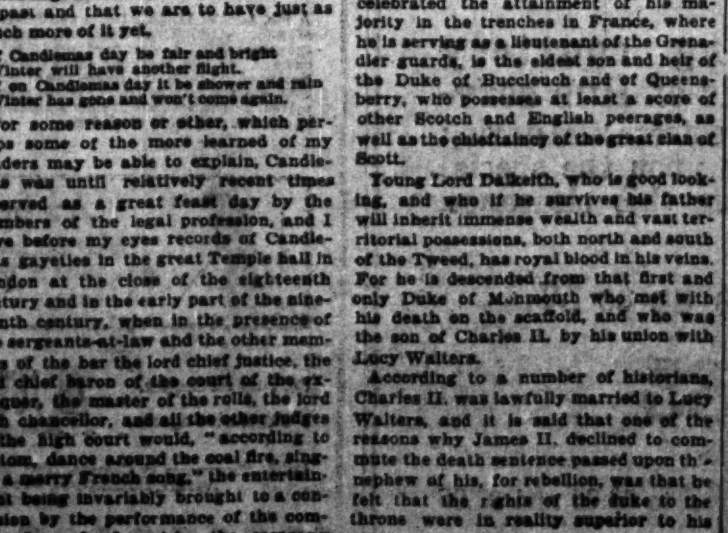
Young Lord Dalkeith, who has just
celebrated the attainment of his maj-
ority in the trenches in France, where
he is serving as a lieutenant of the Grenadier
guards, is the eldest son and heir of
the Duke of Buccleuch and of Queens-
berry, who possesses at least a score of
other Scotch and English peerages, as
well as the chieftainship of the great clan of
Scott.

Young Lord Dalkeith, who is a good look-
ing, and who if he survives his father
will inherit immense wealth and vast ter-
ritorial possessions, both north and south
of the Tweed, has royal blood in his veins.
For he is descended from that first and
only Duke of Monmouth who met with
his death on the scaffold, and who was the
son of Charles II. by his union with
Lucy Walters.

According to a number of historians,
Charles II. was lawfully married to Lucy
Walters, and it is said that one of the
reasons why James II. declined to com-
pense the death sentence passed upon the
nephew of his, for rebellion, was that he
felt that the rights of the Duke to the
throne were in reality superior to his
own.

THE SECOND TIME OF ASKING.

[From Punch (Copyrighted).]



Booth (with visions of the conquest of Egypt)—I suppose he knows
the way there.
Camel (overhearing)—And back!

THE SECOND TIME OF ASKING.

[From Punch (Copyrighted).]



Booth (with visions of the conquest of Egypt)—I suppose he knows
the way there.
Camel (overhearing)—And back!

The Friend of the People.

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

COMPLAINTS OF ELEVATED
TRANSPORTATION.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—[To the Friend of the
People.]—Don't you think it is time that
some newspaper attempted to correct the
transportation evil? This morning I was
in a south side elevated car. There were
twenty-nine people crowded in the vestibule
of the car, fifty-one people packed at the
front and end of the car at Congress
street, there were sixty remaining in the
car when it left Congress, and as it is
reasonable to estimate that the same
number left at the rear end, it means that
between Forty-third street and Congress
there were more than 150 people in a car
that has seats for approximately fifty; in
short, the people were packed in that car
like just as many cattle and a good deal
closer than we pack cattle in transit.
Some fine day there will be a wreck on
an elevated on one of these crowded
trains, and when it happens we'll all get
indignant for a short time and then settle
down to a renewal of the same thing.
JOHN S. CLAYTON.

This was an unfortunate situation on account
of the power being off on the south side, and
throughout being going south were delayed
to the extent that they were not able to
reach the terminal to go north to
avoid the heavy loading of several trains
which would start on their way.

SOUTH SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

LIGHTING NORTH WOOD STREET.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—[To the Friend of the
People.]—Can you tell me how soon the
lights will be put up on North Wood
street? The foundations have been put
down, but it seems the lights will never
appear. It is an awful dark street, espe-
cially from Walton place to Augusta
street.
F. W. D.

The lighting system in this part of the city is
being rehabilitated and it is expected that the
same material will be placed in this street by
April 30.
WILLIAM J. KETTER,
Commissioner of Electricity.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

OUR LIVES OR OUR HABITS?

Chicago, Jan. 26.—[Editor of The Trib-
une.]—You said it. The American re-
former is a person with a scheme that
takes in everything except the fundamen-
tals. About every reformer that needs
to be pointed for the American people
is embodied in your editorial, "Our Lives
or Our Habits." Kipling described the
American as one who, in

Philadelphia's Buying Power

Most Tremendous Flood of Prosperity In Years

PUBLIC LEDGER

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1914. PRICE TWO CENTS

U.S. APOLOGIZING FOR IMPORTING ACCUSED CONSUL. P. A. B. WIDENER'S AD. REPORT ORIGIN. BULGARS HALTED IN SOUTH; ALLIES COVER MONASTIR.

THE addition of newly opened municipal piers to 16 miles of dock front only partly relieved the shipping congestion. Railroad yards are entirely inadequate for the enormous movement of freight.

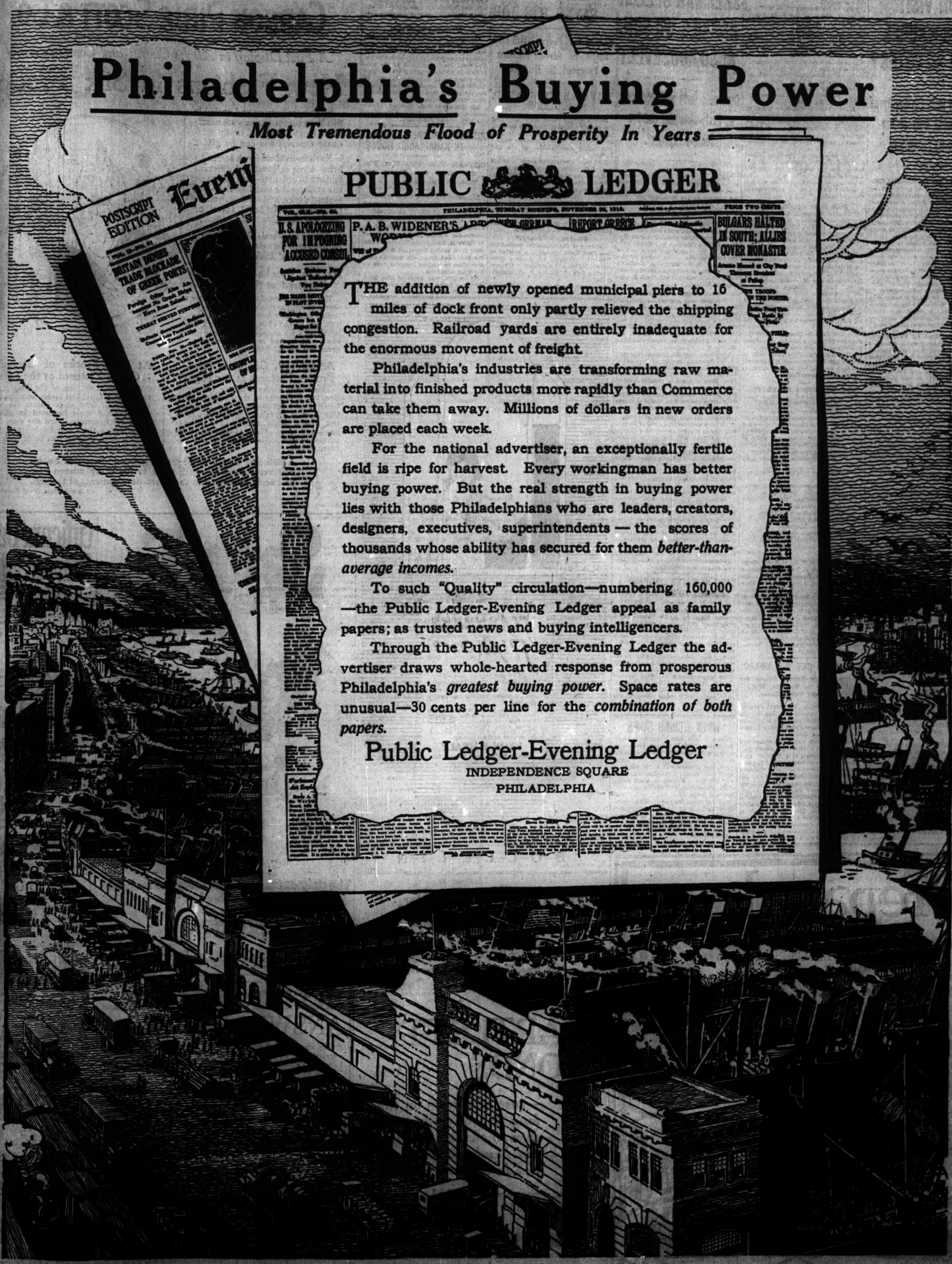
Philadelphia's industries are transforming raw material into finished products more rapidly than Commerce can take them away. Millions of dollars in new orders are placed each week.

For the national advertiser, an exceptionally fertile field is ripe for harvest. Every workingman has better buying power. But the real strength in buying power lies with those Philadelphians who are leaders, creators, designers, executives, superintendents — the scores of thousands whose ability has secured for them *better-than-average incomes*.

To such "Quality" circulation—numbering 160,000—the Public Ledger-Evening Ledger appeal as family papers; as trusted news and buying intelligencers.

Through the Public Ledger-Evening Ledger the advertiser draws whole-hearted response from prosperous Philadelphia's *greatest buying power*. Space rates are unusual—30 cents per line for the combination of both papers.

Public Ledger-Evening Ledger
INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
PHILADELPHIA



KING.

People.

PERSONAL PROP-
TY TAX.

(To the Friend of the
the schedules for per-
were handed out I filed
stating the amount of
in bank. After the as-
was mailed to me I wrote
the money was with-
bank and a lot purchased
county, upon which taxes
hence the assessment
ed to at least \$300, rep-
effects, although that
received no word from
yesterday notice came that
municipal property tax now
is this just? While there
made to the paying of a
municipal property tax, there
to the levy of a tax
the interest according on
in bank at that time.

H. K. B.
that this party filed a pa-
petitions, full value \$1,100, for
to make an exhibit of the
taxable for the town of West
Any complaint should have
been of record during July.
JAMES A. LONG,
of Clerk Board of Assessors.

LEGALLY OPENED.
(To the Friend of the
condition of Sunnyside and
from the alley west of
a school house, is such
able for the children to go
not sinking to their knees
is not a sidewalk put
and what is the cause of
neighborhood is growing
after should have atten-
LOUIS HERMAN,
700 Madison street,
reports that the street is not
best point and for that reason
be built.

N. E. MURRAY,
superintendent of Sidewalks.

PLE.

LOWSHIP LEAGUE.
(Editor of The Trib-
press yesterday reported
a colored boy who was
killed by a policeman. This
one who was wounded
go. The other boy's name
ard. This boy was Robert
still in the bridge well.
of good families; their
others are hard working,
who sent their children
they were old enough to
maintain themselves. But
and the child labor laws
discipline and crime. The
of the economic condi-
rent city, which will not
boys a chance to earn an
and shoots them down as
thieves.

they congregate in the
of the Negro Fellowship
story is almost always
answer scores of ads that
boys only to be told "no
wanted." They are driven
da. They are bound by
tempted by their needs as
unless energy, which has
of its own, and society
the one.

we use money with which
on a business basis and
plain hard and fast rules
tion of Commerce, we are
money enough to pay the
keep this one small "open
boys. Is there any way
Christian people of this
give some of their atten-
of their money to save
sure? Surely those whose
compassion with the bal-
m, Poles, and the suffering
can also spare a little
a little help for this condi-
disgrace to our civiliza-
B. WILSON-SANBORN.

IN THE PRESIDENT.
H. (Editor of The Trib-
in bold relief on the
this morning's Tribune is
unforgettable, coming as it
most Republican organ.

It goes without saying
being in a tremendous
order than were the days
of great civil war. This is
of every politics dim our
in which to hold up the
executive chief, especially
shown his capabilities as a
man and guide. I take my
from Wilson.

JOHN M. STOWARD,
member of the Department of
State of the Republic.

WILSON VISIT TO MILWAUKEE WINS NO VOTES?

Leaders in Both Parties Agree City Sought Only to Vindicate Its Patriotism.

BY CHARLES N. WHEELER.
Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—The Democratic state convention today, answering President Wilson's message of yesterday, endorsed the national administration, and particularly the president.

The resolution specifically intimated that the city sought only to vindicate its patriotism. The resolution specifically intimated that the city sought only to vindicate its patriotism. The resolution specifically intimated that the city sought only to vindicate its patriotism.

Refutes Aspersions on Patriotism. The great gathering was a deliberate attempt, it is asserted, to refute the nation wide slander that Milwaukee is a sort of German province, a hotbed of anti-Americanism, and the breeding spot in this country of war plots and unpatriotic juntas. The president spoke advisedly when he expressed the opinion that the danger from internal dissension had passed.

Several boxes at the Auditorium yesterday were occupied by prominent families that are pro-German, so far as the present war goes, but for the United States before any other country. This pro-German population got the opportunity to express their views on the president's message before the whole country between sympathy for the German cause and against the British and loyalty to the United States. That is, according to the summary of a score of statements by representative spokesmen of this class, they would lay down their lives for the United States against all comers of whatever nation, including Germany.

Reception Lesson in Loyalty. Perhaps the most comprehensive statement of the situation from the pro-German point of view comes from Ernest H. Kronshage, editor of the Free Press. Here he believes he is a German. He is a Swede, but with all the pro-German sympathies. "Milwaukee, the most hyphenated city in America, gave President Wilson the most loyal reception he will receive on his present tour," Mr. Kronshage said. "Milwaukee gave him that reception because her citizenship is bound at all times in loyalty and patriotism and true Americanism to respect and honor the chief executive of the nation."

Will Vote Against Wilson? "But having paid this tribute, in all sincerity and good will, the city of Milwaukee will nevertheless go four to one against Woodrow Wilson in the next election," Mr. Kronshage stated. "The city will vote four to one against Wilson because he is a German. He is a Swede, but with all the pro-German sympathies. The city will vote four to one against Wilson because he is a German. He is a Swede, but with all the pro-German sympathies."

SHERMAN SPEECH ASSAILS WILSON, ALSO ROOSEVELT

Contrasts Both with McKinley as Party Upbuilder and Protection Exponent.

Canton, O., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois, who was to have delivered the principal address at the McKinley day celebration here today, was unable to come from Washington, where he is ill with the grippe.

His absence was a double edged thrust at Co. Roosevelt's aspiration to renewed leadership in the Republican party and at the performance of the Wilson administration. In his eulogy of McKinley and his career the Illinoisan found ground for invidious contrast with both Roosevelt and Wilson.

Alma Shift at Roosevelt? "McKinley was a great Republican," Senator Sherman's address said. "He believed in his party. To him it was simply a means of government. He was content to be its spokesman or its instrument. He never sought to destroy it. He wrought patiently to improve it from within."

McKinley was the greatest exponent of the American system of protection, which to him was legitimate method of caring for the industrial life of the nation. Both in grasp of principle and in execution of detail he knew the tariff. He sought to maintain conditions essentially American and to that and schedules were framed and laws enacted.

Assails Wilson Administration. "What a contrast the results of the special session of congress convened by William McKinley with that of the present administration! The treasury became solvent. The great industrial energies of the country were pulsing in health and activity. The competitive tariff act of 1913 came in due time. It increased imports, it decreased exports. It lessened public revenues. It exposed our home markets to the competition of the world."

Farwells Get Big Award. Federal Judge Enters Decree for \$1,788,500 in Madison, Wis., Suit Over Texas Lease. John V. Farwell Jr., Francis C. Farwell and Arthur L. Farwell were awarded the sum of \$1,788,500 yesterday in a decree entered by Federal Judge Arthur L. Sanborn of Madison, Wis.

RUBBER STAMP SAVES HIS JOB

\$3,000 for Felix Mitchell's Place in Street Bureau Inserted in Budget.

WARD AMOUNTS FIXED.

How a rubber stamp saved the \$3,000 job of Felix Mitchell, now first assistant superintendent of streets, came to light in the council finance committee yesterday during consideration of the 1916 budget.

How the appropriation came to be left out of Controller Pike's budget in the first instance was not officially divulged. City hall gossip had it that the efficiency experts reported that duties of the position were so negligible that \$3,000 could be saved by eliminating it.

Brother of "Benny." Members of the committee recalled the fact that Felix Mitchell is a brother of "Benny" Mitchell, for years a state legislator, and a member of the congressional firm of William F. McLaughlin & Co.

For several years Felix Mitchell was a ward superintendent drawing \$3,940 a year. When former Superintendent of Streets Lamminger was "fired" two months ago Patrick McCarthy, then first assistant, was induced to take a leave of absence. Mitchell has held the place ever since.

When Itching Stops. There is one safe, dependable treatment that relieves itching torture instantly and that cleanses and soothes the skin. Ask any druggist for a 25c bottle of Vaseline and apply it as directed. Soon you will find that pimples, black heads, eczema, ringworm and similar skin troubles will disappear.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

A First Display in All Its Charm and Completeness of New Fashions in Silk Frocks

So comprehensive and varied is this showing of the newest afternoon frocks that no really adequate descriptions can be given.

Each individual frock seems to bring some original and different feature of interest—in the cut of the collar—the swirl of the skirt—the dozen-and-one exquisite touches of silver braid, tassel, or bead garniture.

At \$25, Frocks of Taffeta, Pictured at the Center. The old-fashioned "drop" shoulder seems to rival in quaintness the simple bodice with its touch of silver at the belt. As to the skirt, it is quaintness itself with its stand-offish little pinnars. To be had in navy blue, rose, green and black. \$25.

At \$37.50, Georgette Crepe Frocks, Pictured at the Right. The sketch shows well the beauty of line, but it is only in the exquisite combination of color that the full charm of this frock is revealed. With the lighter tint above, these combinations offer—peach-and-navy blue, bisque-and-blue, white-and-blue. Also all-white and all-blue. \$37.50.

At \$60, Frocks of Georgette Crepe, Pictured at the Left. An unusual draping of the filmy crepe, ending in a sparkling tassel, accomplishes the bodice. The skirt boasts the new many-pointed tunic bordered in ribbon-stripe crepe meteor. And the deep lace collar varies the mode by being square. In navy blue, gray and wistaria. Attractively priced at \$60.

A visit just to see these modes gathered here will be, we believe, splendidly worth-while to the many women now so keenly interested in the latest developments of fashion.

RIDDLE MURDERER AT BAY IN BARRICADED HOUSE.

California Posses Kill Man Who Had Slain One Person and Wounded Two Others.

Lancaster, Cal., Feb. 1.—After riding the residence with bullets, a posse which had been held at bay by an unidentified man, who, after killing one man and probably fatally wounding two others, barricaded himself in the ranch house of Harry H. Kent Jr., at Elizabeth Lake, near here, rushed the place, broke open the door, and found the fugitive dead, according to advices received here tonight by telephone.

No mention was made of Mrs. Kent, who was believed to have been a prisoner in the house.

Washburn Piano. The purpose of this advertisement is to impress upon the public the fact that a new era in piano selling has really dawned. For now you can purchase a beautiful new style Washburn Piano for only \$225. The Washburn Piano is made in our modern daylight factory.

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Preparedness

"Preparedness" is an important word in railroading, the same as in statecraft.

The Alton's "preparedness" provides double track of deep ballast and 90-pound rail, automatic block signals, telephone train dispatching, big locomotives, steel cars, etc.

The Alton was the first road to introduce the use of the Sleeping Car, the Dining Car, the Free Reclining Chair Car, No-Stop St. Louis train service, and the automatic mail exchanging system to shorten train schedules.

Join the army of preparedness and purchase your tickets via the Chicago & Alton R.R. on your next trip to St. Louis, Kansas City or Peoria.

ALTON TICKET OFFICE. 142 South Clark Street—Berkeley 4776. Automobile 14-422. Union Station Office—Main 1390. H. E. BERRY, General Agent Passenger Department, Chicago. "It's a Pleasure to answer the Phone."

Held to Answer

A big emotional American novel that has been likened to such significant stories as "The Christian" and "The Inside of the Cup."

PETER CLARK MACFARLANE. Will be published February 9th.

Have You Tried The Stratford Hotel 75c Lunch?

On to Washington St. A. BISHOP & CO. Moved to 12 W. Washington St. 68 West West of State Street.

WOMEN WITH IDEALS want PAPER with IDEALS. Therefore, THE TRIBUNE—every morning.

EDUCATIONAL

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Mid-year high school graduates may enter day classes Feb. 1st, 1916. Students may enter evening classes at any time. Address Registrar, Box 14, 302 and Federal Sts., Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Kindergarten Institute. Regular two-year Kindergarten Course, Mid-year class begins February 1st. Address Registrar, Box 14, 302 and Federal Sts., Chicago, Ill.

Out in the Open Country—send your boy to school. Unexcelled facilities for outdoor preparation, with the training and fun of farm life. General preparation. Send for booklet. Interurban School, Rolling Prairie, Indiana.

ECONOMICAL WOMEN must have THE TRIBUNE because much of its advertising—merchandising news—is not found in any other paper.

Before You Decide on Liposuction or Drug Treatment. Consider carefully into whose hands you place yourself. Serious irreversible physical and prospective financial results in selecting the wrong practitioner. The Bureau of Plastic Surgery and Reconstructive Surgery, Inc., 100 Madison Ave., New York City, is the only organization in the world that has a complete record of all liposuction operations performed in the United States.

NAME RO BREAKS DELEGAT

Sullivan Men, Dunno-Lew of No

Gov. Dunne and party to serve as state committee to desire that the Illinois Big game convention.

Upon this basis committee, it was the petitions ago and new being garden of any Senator Lewis directs to separate others recognized.

Washington, D. C. Len Small and Cannon, McKim man at

GIRLS! HAIR CO MEANS

NAME ROTATION BREAKS STATE DELEGATE SLATE

Sullivan Men, Therefore, Hold
Dunne-Lewis Objections
of No Value.

Gov. Dunne and Senator Lewis are preparing to serve notice upon the Democratic state committee of Illinois that they desire that their names be eliminated from the so-called Sullivan slate for the Illinois Big Eight to the St. Louis convention.

The Sullivan leaders saw them coming and put over the biggest surprise that Illinois politics could experience. Backed up by a legal opinion from Attorney General Lacey and the personal word from Secretary of State Stevenson, who is the chief officer for delegate petitions, the Sullivan managers quietly suggested yesterday that the names of the two Democrats be placed on the official ballot in alphabetical order, by senatorial districts, beginning with the first district; and that each candidate, under penalty of having his petition rejected by the secretary of state, must file, with his nominating petition, his personal pledge to stand for a certain presidential candidate or to assert that he is pledged to no one.

Plans to File Petitions.
Upon this basis the Democratic state committee, it was learned, proposes to file the petitions circulated, two weeks ago and now being prepared for filing regardless of any action by Gov. Dunne or Senator Lewis directed to the state committee to separate their names from others recognized as Sullivan men.

The claim at Democratic state committee headquarters was that 20,000 names have been procured through the state organization.

If a complication were needed in Democratic politics it came along with the news that Robert E. Burke already has 1,000 names to his own petition for delegate at large, hoping to pick up a "plummed" vote for himself from Democrats who will not vote for Sullivan, Lewis, Dunne, Switzer, or Harrison, voting only for Burke and failing to mark the primary ballot for seven other candidates.

First day for filing national delegate petitions is one week from Friday at Springfield. Strict construction of the primary law requires the candidate for a petition to file it at least simultaneously his pledge of support to a candidate or a statement that he is unpledged. The law requires that a petition unaccompanied by such statement must be discarded by the secretary of state, and it is upon this theory that politicians generally agreed that the names have been added and that the national convention fight will have to start all over again, with a little more than one week intervening to make over political strategy.

FIX ON G. O. P. DELEGATES.
Len Small and Curtis confer with Cannon, McKinley and Sherman at Washington.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Len Small of Kankakee and State Senator Curtis of Grant Park came to Washington today to confer with Senator Sherman and Representatives Cannon and McKinley over the selection of delegates to the Republican national convention.

The selection in the eighteenth district, in which Messrs. Small and Curtis reside, is to be made within the next two weeks.

After their conference with Senator Sherman and Representatives Cannon and McKinley over the selection of delegates to the Republican national convention.

Four of the eight delegates at large have been selected already. They are Allen McCormick and W. J. Calhoun of Chicago and Congressmen Rodenberg and McKinley from downstate districts.

GIRLS! ACT NOW!
HAIR COMING OUT
MEANS DANDRUFF

25 cent "Danderine" will save your hair and double its beauty.

Try this! Your hair gets soft, wavy, abundant and glossy at once.

See your hair! Beautify it! It is only a matter of using a little Danderine occasionally to have a head of heavy, beautiful hair: soft, lustrous, wavy and free from dandruff. It is easy and inexpensive to have pretty, charming hair and hair of it. Just get a 25 cent bottle of Danderine's Dandruff now—all drug stores recommend it—apply a little as directed and within ten minutes there will be an appearance of abundance; softness, fluffiness and an incomparable glow and luster, and try as you will, you cannot find a trace of dandruff or falling hair! But your real surprise will be when you see new hair—fine and downy at first—grow!—really new hair—growing all over your scalp—Danderine is, we believe, the only sure hair grower; destroyer of dandruff and cure for itchy scalp at once.

If you want to prove how pretty and soft your hair really is, moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully massage it through your hair—taking one strand at a time. Your hair will be soft, glossy and beautiful in just a few moments—a delightful surprise awaits everyone who tries this. Advt.

FATHER'S PORTIA.

Miss Krighel Will Defend Emanuel Krighel from Alleged Creditors and Sue His Debtor.



MISS HENRIETTA KRIGHEL.

A 21 year old society girl will make her first bow in the Chicago courts in defense of her father. Her second appearance is to be as his representative in a suit he has for a contracting case.

She is Miss Henrietta Krighel and she has just opened offices in 1705 City Hall square building. She is a graduate of last June from the Kent college. She is to defend her father in a suit brought by Julius C. Cook, who alleges Emanuel Krighel borrowed money and has failed to return it.

The second case in which Miss Krighel is to appear is that in which her father is asking for a sum of money from Carl N. Wolf. Wolf was the receiver for a defunct company which employed Krighel to do interior decorating. A part of the money for the work was paid, it is said.

JURY DEMANDS ELEVATION OF RAVENSWOOD BRANCH.

Crowder's Aids Hold Crossing Conditions Responsible for Death of Mrs. Nettie Van Loan.

Early elevation of the tracks of the Ravenswood branch of the Northwestern elevated was demanded yesterday by a coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. Nettie Van Loan, 3547 Alameda street, who was killed at the Eastwood avenue crossing of the line on Jan. 8.

The jury found that the crossing was not "adequately" read the verdict, "and said condition was known to the railroad company; that a watchman or flagman named J. P. Nelson was stationed at the crossing temporarily, and we believe that the said J. P. Nelson was incompetent or careless."

"We find the railroad company was clearly blamable, knowing the condition of the grade."

PLEA OF ILLINOIS WOMEN CHANGES ELECTION BILL.

Senator Norris Agrees to Redraft Measure So as to Preserve Presidential Ballot Rights.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—As a result of an appeal from women voters of Illinois, Senator Norris of Nebraska today announced he would redraft his resolution designed to abolish the electoral college and provide for direct election of the president and vice president.

According to the Illinois women the Norris resolution as it now stands would deprive them of their right to vote in presidential elections. The words "qualified voters of each state" were used in fixing the qualifications of voters in the Norris resolution. The effect of this, it was said, would have wiped out the statute of the Illinois legislature giving women a presidential vote.

The selection in the eighteenth district, in which Messrs. Small and Curtis reside, is to be made within the next two weeks.

After their conference with Senator Sherman and Representatives Cannon and McKinley over the selection of delegates to the Republican national convention.

Four of the eight delegates at large have been selected already. They are Allen McCormick and W. J. Calhoun of Chicago and Congressmen Rodenberg and McKinley from downstate districts.

GIRLS! ACT NOW!
HAIR COMING OUT
MEANS DANDRUFF

25 cent "Danderine" will save your hair and double its beauty.

Try this! Your hair gets soft, wavy, abundant and glossy at once.

See your hair! Beautify it! It is only a matter of using a little Danderine occasionally to have a head of heavy, beautiful hair: soft, lustrous, wavy and free from dandruff. It is easy and inexpensive to have pretty, charming hair and hair of it. Just get a 25 cent bottle of Danderine's Dandruff now—all drug stores recommend it—apply a little as directed and within ten minutes there will be an appearance of abundance; softness, fluffiness and an incomparable glow and luster, and try as you will, you cannot find a trace of dandruff or falling hair! But your real surprise will be when you see new hair—fine and downy at first—grow!—really new hair—growing all over your scalp—Danderine is, we believe, the only sure hair grower; destroyer of dandruff and cure for itchy scalp at once.

If you want to prove how pretty and soft your hair really is, moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully massage it through your hair—taking one strand at a time. Your hair will be soft, glossy and beautiful in just a few moments—a delightful surprise awaits everyone who tries this. Advt.

See your hair! Beautify it! It is only a matter of using a little Danderine occasionally to have a head of heavy, beautiful hair: soft, lustrous, wavy and free from dandruff. It is easy and inexpensive to have pretty, charming hair and hair of it. Just get a 25 cent bottle of Danderine's Dandruff now—all drug stores recommend it—apply a little as directed and within ten minutes there will be an appearance of abundance; softness, fluffiness and an incomparable glow and luster, and try as you will, you cannot find a trace of dandruff or falling hair! But your real surprise will be when you see new hair—fine and downy at first—grow!—really new hair—growing all over your scalp—Danderine is, we believe, the only sure hair grower; destroyer of dandruff and cure for itchy scalp at once.

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DEMANDS PROBE INTO "TRUST" OF CHICAGO PACKERS

Representative Borland Asks
Federal Trade Board to Bare
Inside Facts on Prices.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The Chicago beef packers were put under fire in the house today when Representative Borland of Missouri introduced a resolution directing the federal trade commission to investigate immediately charges that they are in a conspiracy to restrict, depress, and control the price bid for cattle on the hoof.

Mr. Borland mentioned the following concerns specifically as ones which should be investigated: Armour & Co., Cudahy Packing company, Morris & Co., Sulzberger & Sons Co., Swift & Co., G. H. Hammond company.

Wide Field for Inquiry.
His resolution, in addition to directing the commission to ascertain if the packers control the price paid for best cattle, instructs it to determine whether the above named packing houses, or any of them, or any others restrain commerce in cattle by means of the ownership of stockyards, tanneries, refrigerating lines, or by agreements to refrain from competitive bidding on cattle offered for sale in public yards of the country, or before certain hours in the day.

It also calls upon the commission to learn if the packers are in an agreement not to make more than one bid on one particular lot of cattle or to prevent a rise in prices for cattle by refusing to compete for them, either in the stockyards or in the stock producing sections of the country.

Verbal Attack on Packers.
After introducing his resolution Mr. Borland issued a scathing attack on the packers. He declared he seeks action by the federal trade commission instead of congress because he believes the commission can produce results quicker.

Mr. Borland asserted the packers have so fastened their control on the stock raisers of the country that no power save that of the federal government is strong enough to break it.

"The conditions in the cattle feeding business in the west have grown steadily worse all winter," Mr. Borland said. "The packers now own many of the large stockyards, and are seeking to acquire others and drive all independent markets out of existence."

"One of their recent attempts is to acquire exclusive stockyards facilities at El Paso, Tex. In addition to this, they control the transportation lines, as well as the great packing houses and canneries."

Export Adds to Power.
"The present condition of the export trade has turned an unusual and oppressive amount of power into their hands."

"While the stock feeders are being squeezed by low prices on their fat cattle, the conditions of the market are such as to demand good prices."

"The abominable thing about it is that it relates to a prime necessity of life. It means the empty cupboard for many wage earners and the pauperization of thousands of tenant farmers. No more vicious and high handed conduct can be imagined than to take advantage of the present war situation to squeeze the American farmers, who have furnished a large proportion of the great exports of our country during the last year."

Trampling by Horse Fatal.
Charles Redmond, 18 years old, 1550 West Lake street, who was run down by a horse driven to a buggy at Van Buren and Paulina streets yesterday, died at the county hospital yesterday. He stepped from behind a car in front of the horse and was trampled.

RAILWAYS FIGHT LABOR'S DEMAND

Call "8 Hour Day" False
Colors for Workers to
Sail Under.

CRISIS DUE IN MARCH.

The railroads of the country facing sweeping demands from 300,000 engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen, and the threats of a strike which would tie up 280,000 miles of line, when the controversy comes to a head early in March, made their first public statement yesterday, setting forth their side of the situation.

While the booklet has been issued over the signature of the Western railroads the estimates and figures apply to the country as a whole and will be used everywhere in the campaign to persuade the men to accept arbitration, providing the present ballots are returned with a favorable vote, as it reported they will be.

See \$100,000,000 Ghost.
"The employees do not mean an eight hour day, as they represent," the statement sets out in bold faced type. "They do mean, though, an increase of approximately 25 per cent over present wages."

"To allow the increase would add \$100,000,000 a year to the operating expenses of all the roads in the country for the benefit of men whose average pay per day was increased from 50 to 62 per cent from 1908 to 1914, while the wages of western engineers and firemen were further increased in 1915."

Attack Eight Hour Day.
Under the caption, "What Is an Eight Hour Day?" the railroads make the following attack on the position as stated by the leaders of the men.

"A real eight hour day has been established in some branches of industry, and the public, unless correctly informed, will naturally assume that the railway employees are asking for the same thing; that they all now work ten hours for a day's pay, and want to work only eight hours. But the proposed eight hour basis of payment in railway service and the eight hour day as commonly understood are two different things."

"In a factory it is possible to decide on an eight or nine hour day. In railway service the working day is governed in road service by the length of time required to run a train from one terminal to another. As the employees only propose to change the rate of pay, it is evident that they do not expect to work any shorter hours."

PFELZER ESTATE \$480,000. LARGELY IN "GOOD" STOCKS

Inventory Divides Property Into \$150,000 Realty and \$330,000 Personality—Relatives Get Bulk.

An inventory of the property left by David M. Pfelzer, formerly Cook county assessor, who died two months ago, was filed in the Probate court yesterday. He possessed personality valued at more than \$330,000 and real estate worth \$150,000. Eight pieces of real estate are listed. The inventory includes the following personal items:

Life insurance in seven companies \$42,500.00
Cash on deposit in Continental and Commercial National bank 5,339.12
Cash on deposit in Foreman Bros. Bank 723.55
Stocks (total) 306,000.00
Stocks (disputed) 10,000.00
Stocks (disputed) 18,120.00
Bonds 16,800.00
Notes (total) 14,500.00
Notes (disputed) 7,120.00
Notes (disputed) 5,125.00

Relatives were bequeathed the bulk of the estate in the will of Mr. Pfelzer, admitted to probate recently. Several bequests were made also to various Jewish charities. Mrs. Augusta Pfelzer, the widow, receives an annuity of \$7,500.

MAYOR INVOKED TO AID SCHOOLS' FIGHT ON VICE

Special Board Hopes to Use
His Power to Close Sa-
loons and Poolrooms.

Special Board Hopes to Use
His Power to Close Sa-
loons and Poolrooms.

Mayor Thompson and the board of education may come into closer relationship when the board's committee on vice gets into operation. It held its first meeting yesterday and decided to fight its campaign against saloons, poolrooms, and all "destructive agencies" in the neighborhood of schools through the power of the mayor to revoke licenses.

The committee expects to employ an attorney and an investigator to carry on the work of cleaning up the environment around schools.

Recommendations by Bodine.
W. L. Bodine, superintendent of compulsory education, who will supervise the cleanup, made the following recommendations:

To list and investigate all "shady" rooming houses and hotels, saloons with cabarets, poolrooms, ice cream parlors, and other places of amusement in the vicinity of schools.

To watch for improper literature and pictures on sale or exhibition in the vicinity of schools.

To investigate regarding selling to minors of all places within 600 feet of a school where cigarettes or tobacco are sold and to watch for gambling devices, slot machines, and games of chance in stores near schools.

One investigator should be appointed at a salary of \$1,800.

There should be an experienced

woman to assist the investigator. Principals of schools should be instructed to cooperate and report all suspicious places.

The city collector should be asked to report all applications for opening of saloons or poolrooms within 200 feet of a school.

Parents clubs should be asked to cooperate and furnish evidence against places contributing to the delinquency of children.

Albert E. Isely to Direct.
Albert E. Isely of the board's legal department will have charge of the court work necessary in cleaning up the schools. John W. Eckhart, chairman of the committee, is in favor of cleaning up the environment without asking children to testify in court against proprietors of "destructive agencies."

PRISON BECKONS MUNDAY. BUT SHERIFF SEES IT NOT.

Mittimus Remains Ignored While
Hendrickson Goes About Country
—Won't Take Prisoner to Jail.

In the sheriff's office at Morris, Ill., there has been for several days a mittimus providing for Charles B. Munday's removal to the penitentiary at Joliet. The mittimus is in due form and is mandatory in its language—but there is no one to take charge of it and no one to take the prisoner where it directed.

Munday, who was denied a new trial on Saturday following his conviction on a charge of wrecking the La Salle Street Trust and Savings bank, is being made comfortable in a private cell in the Grundy county jail, and Sheriff H. L. Hendrickson, it was learned last night, is devoting himself assiduously to the task of keeping out of the neighborhood.

It was recalled the sheriff was barred from performing his duties at the trial. He was in Chicago all day Sunday and Monday and most of yesterday. Late in the day he went to Ottawa—twenty miles west of Morris—and stayed there. To a friend he said:

"I'll not take Munday to Joliet while they are getting ready to obtain an appeal, and they can't make me, either."

"I Wish I Knew More About Investments"

Very well, then, that is what an
Investment Banking House is for,
Write us for our free book on

Bonds

It will tell you how to put your
money out at 6%, with perfect
safety, in investments backed by the
strength of Chicago Real Estate.
Ask for Book Z-993.

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S.W. STRAUS & CO.
Sir: Please mail me without cost or obligation, your free book on safe Bonds, Z-993.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

Mandel Brothers

Notable among February features
is a special group of ultra-smart
new silk frocks at 16.50



—spring models in taffeta

—and the taffeta of excellent quality. The models as here pictured—the values most remarkable. Each model admirably "the thing" for informal wear. Choice of black, navy, Belgian blue, gray, rose and brown; sizes 34 to 44; at 16.50. Fourth floor.

Mandel Brothers

The store famous for silks

Our Feb. silk sale a remarkable success
—for reasons readily to be noted in this announcement of to-day's specials.

White crepe georgette, 1.25

—40-inch and all-silk

—a transparent fabric and of excellent quality—probably the most popular silk in Fashion's entire list of present favorites.

36-inch plaid and striped
taffeta silks, 98c

—a remarkable assortment—new spring styles and color effects; saving about one-fourth.

32-inch striped tub crepes, 1.25

—these in a fascinating array of colored stripes on white grounds; very special value.

40-inch all-silk crepe meteor, 1.35

—an assortment of street and evening shades—a collection barely equalled in America; black and white included. 1.35 lowest quotation in Chicago on this ultra-fashionable fabric. Second floor.

Crepe de chine negligees and
lounging robes, 8.95

—three smart, new models in notable February offer.
—the styles here illustrated; one model hand-em-



broided in silk and wool; blouse front; coat back. Another in box coat model with hood and angel sleeves. The third a loose model, shirred to give plenty of fullness and with flowing sleeves and large collar. Each style in all desirable shades. All at 8.95. Fourth floor.

Silk-lined wool albatross kimonos, \$5

—and these with adjustable ribbon at the waist line. Also, wool challis kimonos—spring patterns; at \$5.

In the February sale of infants' outfitting:

Small children's coatee
dresses at 1.05

—empire model, in white linens, with pink, blue, green or copenhagen coatee; sizes 2 to 6 years; note the dress here shown.



Small children's smocked
bloomer dresses, 1.95

—these of yellow, tan or light blue gingham; bloomers to match; sizes 3 to 6 yrs.; see ent. Third floor.

Hand-paloped carriage covers of pique, 1.95.

Infants' long nainsook slips for 38c

Hand-emb'd linen pillow cases for baby's bed, 85c. White enameled clothes trees—for the nursery—1.55.

TEUTON DRIVE IN GALICIA FAILS TO DESTROY ENEMY

Kaiser Does Not Accomplish Chief Object of Annihilating Russian Armies.

BY STANLEY WASHBURN.

Sufficient time has elapsed since the great German drive in Galicia to get a fair perspective of what it represented to the German cause and what effect it had on the Russian fortunes. The objects of the campaign were manifold and were perhaps the most important in the following order:

The first was to brace up the Austrians and Hungarians and thus check the possibility of decay of the alliance. The second was to create sufficient moral impression on the world by the glamour of success to keep Italy from entering the war. The third aim was to destroy the Russian army in Galicia on such a scale as to force Russia to ask a separate peace.

The last object and the most far seeing was to create a strategic situation which, if all other aims failed, would leave the Germans in a position in Galicia which would allow the way toward an attack on Warsaw, always their greatest eastern objective, from the south.

Victories Encourage Austria. The sweeping successes and capture of Galicia absolutely checked the danger of Austria or Hungary being forced into any form of peace or to listening to arguments against the war. The restoration of Galicia gave the dual monarchy a new lease of life and the court and the military circles in Vienna something to talk about except defeat.

The effect, however, on the morale of the soldiers at the front was far from what was hoped. It was told in early July by the highest command in Galicia that the morale of the Austrian soldiers had been falling steadily since the capture of Przemyel.

This seemed to me at the time to be quite illogical and entirely improbable. But in the succeeding weeks I visited every army in Ivanov's group and saw and talked with many prisoners and with dozens of the Russian officers whose duty it was to cross examine the captured prisoners.

Austrian Troops Tired of War. The point of view of the men in the trenches was this:

"We entered this war with a moderate amount of enthusiasm because we love the Emperor Franz Josef and are loyal to our country. During the first part of the war we fought as bravely as we could. The Russians beat us in front of Lemberg and took the capital of Galicia. We stood again and fought on the Grodek line. We suffered terrible losses and again were defeated."

"The Russians, who are nothing for their own losses, drove us back to the Carpathians and then over them. We lost Przemyel. We were fairly beaten. We were sorry, but we had done the best we could. Anyway Galicia is not absolutely necessary to us. After the loss of Przemyel we thought there would be peace and that we would go home to our families."

"Then the Germans came down here. We are not very keen about them anyway. The Germans took back Przemyel for us and then Lemberg and have driven the Russians practically out of Galicia."

Fear Withdrawal of Germans. "That part is nice, but if the war goes on a long time, and now it looks as though it would, the Germans will ultimately have to take their troops back to fight the French and the English or the Russians in the north. Then we will be left alone. The Russians will attack again. Our officers will make us fight for Lemberg."

"Again we will be defeated by the Russians and our losses will be worse than before. We will have to fight again on the Grodek line, and again we will be driven back to the Carpathians."

THE DAY IN CONGRESS

Met at noon. SENATE. By vote of 18 to 14 refused to eliminate from Philippine bill provision under which naval base would be retained in the islands.

Recessed at 4:55 p. m. to noon Wednesday.

Met at noon. HOUSE.

Indian appropriation bill discussion continued.

Investigation of possible violations of anti-trust laws by packing companies asked in resolution by Representative Borland of Missouri.

Administration tariff commission bill introduced by Representative Rainey of Illinois.

Appropriation of \$500,000 and use of army tents and equipment for relief of flood sufferers in Mississippi valley proposed in resolution by Representative Russell of Missouri.

Investigation of the advisability of establishing a new navy yard on the California coast proposed in bill by Representative Stephens of California.

Adjourned at 5 p. m. to noon Wednesday.

back to the Carpathians. The result for us will be another year of war, losses, and misery which we beg to see and nothing gained, and we beg to see and nothing gained, and we beg to see and nothing gained."

This shows why the German advance failed to inspire enthusiasm in the Austrian troops. To the first aim of the Germans was fulfilled only in part.

The second hope, to create a moral impression of success on the world, was gained only for the moment. The drive, unfortunately for the Teutons, came too late to have any influence on Italy, which came into the war just as the phalanx of artillery was opening on the Russian Dunajew line.

The moral effect on the rest of the world passed because nothing immediate came from the campaign as far as crumbling Russia politically or looking toward the capitulation of the czar.

The third hope, which was the destruction of the Russian army in the field, which is always the major objective of containing armies, failed completely.

Russian Armies Halt Enemy. After two months of continuous retreating the Russians were sufficiently intact to halt and bring their enemies to a standstill on the line in the north, which did not shift much in the six months following.

The Germans, however, did realize their last objective when they attacked a position in Galicia that left them on the southern flank of Poland in an alignment that enabled them to strike a new blow on Warsaw which was successful. This justified the German movement.

The campaign, I think, must have been a great disappointment to Germany, because all of its aims were not achieved and what was accomplished was at a terrible cost. It is impossible to get any accurate view of the German situation. The Russians believe it cost Germany 350,000 men to reach the final position in Galicia.

Every village and town in Silisia was looted with wounded and the roads filled with trains carrying them back to Germany. The Germans alone probably had about sixteen corps in the campaign, and with troops sent down to fill losses, probably had nearly 500,000 men engaged in the movement of two months. I cannot estimate the Austrian strength.

Number of Captives Exaggerated. I have read that the Germans claimed captures of Russians amounting to over half a million. To the best of my information, and I have visited every one of the Russian armies engaged in the movement, the Russians never had above twenty corps, or 300,000 men, in Galicia at any one time during this movement, and as they eventually chased the Germans and Austrians, I am inclined to put their total losses from all causes between May 1 and July 1, which really marks the end of the Galician movement, at not exceeding 500,000 men.

The fifth article by Mr. Washburn on the Teutonic drive in Russia will appear in tomorrow's "Tribune."

LAWYERS' BODY FAVORS BRANDEIS FOR HIGH COURT

Wire Senate Judiciary Committee Urging Confirmation of Nomination.

THE LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION OF ILLINOIS yesterday sent the following telegram to the judiciary committee of the United States senate with respect to the pending nomination of Louis D. Brandeis for justice of the United States supreme court:

The lawyers' association of Illinois commends the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis, knowing that he has distinguished legal ability and is of lofty patriotism. We do not believe there is any incompatibility between conscientious devotion to the solution of great public problems and judicial temperament.

We earnestly pray the nomination be confirmed. EDWARD MAHER, president. FRANK H. MOORE, secretary.

NEWTON WINTER, chairman of board of directors. HARRY W. STANBIDGE, chairman legislative committee. RICHARD J. O'CONNOR, chairman judiciary committee.

HARRY BROWN, chairman grievance committee. JOHN E. VAN KATTA, chairman education and library committee.

JACOB C. LE BOSKET, chairman public service committee. WILLIAM KESIDA, chairman membership committee. WILEY W. MILLS, chairman memorial committee.

BRANDEIS FORS CHALLENGED. Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—Administration leaders in the senate today served notice on the opponents of the confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis' nomination for membership on the United States supreme court that they are prepared to take up the gauntlet of battle now.

In the first place, the administration is willing to defend to the uttermost Mr. Brandeis' course towards the United Shoe Machine company, of which he was formerly a director and attorney.

In the second place, the administration let it be known that it resents the attempt of Clifford Thorne, state railroad commissioner of Iowa, to impugn Mr. Brandeis' motives in the eastern advance rate case arguments of 1914, and that it is prepared to battle Mr. Thorne on his own ground.

Thorne's Motives Personal. Inasmuch as the votes of at least five progressive republican senators are dependent upon the success or failure of Mr. Thorne to persuade them that Mr. Brandeis acted improperly in the rate case, the administration is now concentrating its efforts towards proving that Mr. Thorne is making a personal fight on the Boden attorney in order to enhance his own chances in the lower senatorial campaign this year.

Opposition to Mr. Brandeis within the democratic party is dwindling rapidly. It became known today that only three democratic senators are now unalterably opposed to him.

Many Midshipmen Flunk; Will Be Asked to Resign. Two Hundred and Twenty Boys at Annapolis Fail to Pass Examination—Claim Tests Too Severe.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 1.—It was understood on reliable authority that 220 midshipmen, or about one-fourth of the entire membership at the naval academy, will be asked to resign soon because of their failure to pass the half-yearly examinations. Many midshipmen claim the examinations were much harder than usual, but this is denied by the instructors.

TARIFF BOARD BILL OFFERED

Rainey Measure Provides for Five Members at \$12,000 Each Per Year.

GIVEN BROAD POWER.

BY STAFF CORRESPONDENT. Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—The administration's tariff commission bill was introduced in the house today by Representative Rainey of Illinois, ranking majority member of the house ways and means committee.

The measure provides for the creation of a tariff commission of five members to be appointed by the president and subject to removal by him for neglect or malfeasance of duty.

The bill does not take the tariff out of political harness as it gives the commission no power to fix or change tariff rates. The only powers conferred upon it are inquisitorial ones. It can investigate conditions at home and abroad of its own volition or upon the direction of the president or either house of congress. It is directed to cooperate with the federal trade commission and the department of justice in such matters as either desire its assistance in.

Salaries \$12,000 Each. The commissioners would draw salaries of \$12,000 each. They are empowered to employ such experts and examiners as they see fit, but their ordinary help, such as clerks, statisticians, stenographers, and the like, must be obtained from the classified civil service.

All business and departments of the government are placed at its service in the collection of information and the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the department of commerce is consolidated with it.

The commission is clothed with far broader and more comprehensive inquisitorial powers than were exercised by the tariff board that operated for a time in the tariff administration, and which was later abolished by a democratic congress.

"Quot of Production" Ignored. The tariff tariff commission had specific authority to determine the cost of production in this country and abroad. Nearly all bills presented on this subject in congress have conferred such authority. There is no mention of "cost of production" in the administration bill.

It is provided that "not more than three of its members shall be members of the same political party."

DRASTIC INCOME TAX BILL TERRIFIC BLOW TO WEALTHY

Representative Bailey of Pennsylvania Father of Measure to Make Rich Pay for Defeat.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—The most drastic income tax bill yet presented to congress for its consideration was introduced in the house today by Representative Bailey of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bailey, an anti-preparedness man, asserted he was introducing the measure in order to compel the rich of the country to pay for the increase in the national defense.

The Bailey bill provides a tax of 5 per cent on all incomes between \$10,000 and \$25,000; of 10 per cent on incomes between \$25,000 and \$50,000; of 15 per cent on incomes between \$50,000 and \$75,000; of 20 per cent on incomes between \$75,000 and \$100,000; of 25 per cent on incomes between \$100,000 and \$250,000; of 30 per cent on incomes between \$250,000 and \$500,000; and of 50 per cent on all incomes over \$500,000.

\$125,000 for Alling Company. At a meeting of the county board yesterday it was decided to settle claims of the Alling Construction company against the county for \$125,000. A former county board member the company \$44,000 for alleged additional work done by him in the construction of several buildings at Oak Forest. The \$44,000 bill is in the county treasurer's office.

Charles E. Van Loan knows racing, but this week he proves again that he knows something bigger than any sport—human nature and life itself.

In "THE REDEMPTION HANDICAP" he runs all the way from slap-stick comedy to true-ringing pathos—it leads this week's

Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

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CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

Just Arrived—

A Special Under-Priced Assortment of Men's and Young Men's New Winter Coats, \$18.50

It may seem paradoxical—

Yet we arranged some months ago with a manufacturer who supplies us with much of our regular stock to take his surplus woollens tailored into overcoats for us during a "light business" period.

Even though the conditions developing later made it expedient to hold these overcoats for regular orders, they are here nevertheless, representing some of the best values we have ever offered in overcoats of this kind.

The overcoats come in single and double breasted styles with loose backs, patch pockets, self collars—they are skeleton lined with satin sleeve linings.

Of blue, gray and brown mixtures and plain effects in sizes 34 to 44-inch chest measurement, at \$18.50.



Men's and Young Men's Winter Weight Suits—A splendid variety for choice—Now Reduced to \$18.50 and \$25.

Second Floor, South Room.

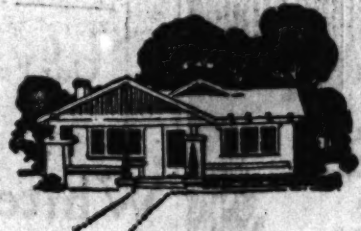
BOTH THERE



A woman wanted the newest collar; took her LADIES HOME JOURNAL and found it. A small thing you say:

Yes: But

that same woman later wanted to build a house; she took her LADIES HOME JOURNAL again, and here is her house:



The smallest need and the largest need are met side by side in the HOME JOURNAL. See if they aren't.

The Ladies' HOME JOURNAL

It's only 15 cents

THE HUB Henry C. Lytton & Sons

N. E. Corner State and Jackson

February Suit Sale for Young Men

"The Crowning Event of Our College Floor"

SILK-LINED suits for young men; the hall-mark of apparel elegance and luxury expressed in fabric, style, and tailoring; suits of rare refinement and exclusive charm, marked down from the early season prices of \$30 and \$35 to

\$22.50

HERE'S a suit proposition which should command the attention and action of every young man keenly alert to unusual opportunity. All the suits of that famous "Fashion Campus" \$20 line of our College Floor \$14.50 have now been marked down to

College Floor, The Third

RESORTS AND HOTELS

MANY PLEASE SEEKERS ING AT PA HOME OF

Exclusive Los Noted for Envi

Brilliant Society Raymond, the Leading

The winter season has the most beautiful fall and it is a winter pleasure to see the sun shining over the mountains and the water is so warm and inviting to swim in. The weather is just what is needed for a winter vacation. The scenery is so beautiful and the people are so friendly. It is a wonderful time to visit.

What the Riviera does is to America. It is a winter pleasure to see the sun shining over the mountains and the water is so warm and inviting to swim in. The weather is just what is needed for a winter vacation. The scenery is so beautiful and the people are so friendly. It is a wonderful time to visit.

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RESORTS AND HOTELS

THE GEORGIAN TERRACE HOTEL. Absolutely Fireproof. The South's Most Beautiful and Absolutely Fireproof.

ATLANTA, GA. Ideal location for tourists on their way to and from the South. A home atmosphere with home service. Twenty-four hours a day. Just 10 minutes from Shops, Theaters and Stations.

A Golfing center—from 10 to 15 minutes from Atlanta's four splendid golf courses. Golfing Arrangements for Golfers. New management with advanced line of Service, Efficiency and Courtesy.

ESSE N. COUCH, Mgr. Two Dollars Up.

THE CITY OF VAN. No state, it is said, is so beautiful as California. It is a winter pleasure to see the sun shining over the mountains and the water is so warm and inviting to swim in. The weather is just what is needed for a winter vacation. The scenery is so beautiful and the people are so friendly. It is a wonderful time to visit.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1916.

* * 13

CANADA'S RIGID CRIMINAL CODE STIFLES CRIME

Jurist Tells of System Which
Keeps Montreal Slayings
to Four in 1915.

ON THE WAY TO ST. LOUIS.

Murders in Chicago (population, 2,500,000), 1915, about 340.
Murders in Montreal (population, 700,000), 1915, 4.

Judge Adolphe Basin, chief justice of the Criminal Court of Sessions of Montreal, arrived yesterday at the Blackstone, accompanied by Mrs. Basin and their daughter, Blanche and Germaine. They are en route to St. Louis.

About a month ago a Montreal workman was to marry a girl. He is a laborer and the girl is poor. Some one objected to the marriage on the ground that the prospective bridegroom was already married and he fled. Captured, he was placed on trial before Judge Basin charged with attempted bigamy. His alleged wife appeared with a marriage certificate. The point involved was the validity of that supposed marriage.

Judge Goes to Find Out.
Therefore the King's Bench, the highest court of appeal, appointed Judge Basin special commissioner to go to St. Louis and positively determine the validity of the ceremony. If valid the accused workman will go to the penitentiary for five years. If invalid he will be set free.

The whole procedure will cost the province of Quebec about \$1,000. The accused man is a poor workman. The charge is merely attempted bigamy.

"Why?" was asked Judge Basin.
"In order that the majesty of the law of the Dominion of Canada shall be upheld," was his grave response.

Then Judge Basin was told something of conditions in Chicago, of the Washington Park bank robbery, of the depredations of holdups, charges and counter charges of police corruption, murders, etc.

Explains Canada's System.
"I shall not criticize your laws, nor their administration, nor the police," he commented, "but I shall tell you something of our laws and methods. In Canada the criminal knows that if he is caught he cannot escape the law."

"Had this bank robbery occurred in Montreal the robbers would get not less than twenty years in the penitentiary and probably would get life sentences."

"Burglary committed with a weapon—a gun, knife, or any weapon with which personal injury may be inflicted, is punishable by life imprisonment. Our cases are decided on the law. Politics dare not interfere."

"It is a crime to try to influence a judge, and in certain cases, such as murder and attacks on women, the court exercises no discretion. There is a fixed penalty which he must impose."

"Have you a parole system?" he was asked.
"Yes, for several years we have had a parole system. It is difficult to obtain parole. Once obtained, the convict must report every month to the chief of police. Should he commit another crime before the parole period is ended, on conviction he goes back to the penitentiary for the remainder of his first sentence, all of his second sentence, and is not eligible to another parole."

OLD LAKE CAPTAIN'S HURTS
MYSTERY EVEN TO HIM.

Miss E. Barry, former alderman and now a vessel line owner, picked up unconscious.

Miss E. Barry, former alderman from the twenty-fourth ward, veteran lake captain and owner of the Barry Transportation company, lay in the county hospital last night and tried vainly to puzzle out what had happened to him.

Twenty-four hours before—at 2:30 yesterday morning—a policeman had found him unconscious on the sidewalk at Clark and Taylor streets. He regained consciousness for a time shortly after, but had no idea what had caused the trouble and cut on his head.

"I started out to visit the Marine hospital on Clarendon avenue," he said. "That is all I can remember until I found myself here."

The police report to the hospital was that the former alderman had been struck by a street car, but no one seemed to know just how this information was obtained.

STRAUSS WINS HIS FREEDOM
Former Alderman Is Discharged When \$150 "Parole Fee" Note Is Returned to Nims.

Joseph Strauss, former alderman and state representative, accused of obtaining money under false pretenses from Carl Nims in a deal to procure the release of Nims's son from the penitentiary, was discharged yesterday by Judge Thompson after Attorney William Ader returned a note for \$150 to the complainant, who had signed it as part of a "pardon" fee.

Nims said he would sue to recover the money \$100.

A deputy sheriff took Nims into custody at the conclusion of the case to answer a charge of contempt in Judge Thompson's court for failure to pay \$4 a week for his daughter's support.

Miss Nims gets \$20 a month.

Miss Nims, who a year ago was accused of the slaying of William Williams, a son of the late Illinois Governor, was awarded \$20 a month by Judge Thompson in the contempt of her son, 16 years old, who had been kidnapped, and was returned to her mother, but was overruled.

Pilgrims Return in Woe from Shrine of Marriage.

Pilgrims, disappointed and woe-filled, returning from the shrine of marriage, married yesterday at the temples of justice to unburied their souls of sorrow over the fruitless quest for happiness.

From a man came the admission that he had flown into the face of his priestly counselors, disregarded their warnings, and plunged forward, unheeding a system of philosophy which before had been inflexible.

From a woman, bluenosed of a man who has won distinction in the profession of arms, came the story of "A Soldier of Misfortune."

Gaming, said another, held first place in her husband's affections, and he had turned from real estate to the green tables, forgetting her.

Here are the tales:

THE GOOD ADVICE.
It was the custom of Walter Scott—not the novelist; this one lived at 3034 North Ashland avenue—it was his custom when in doubt to consult his chosen friends and, by balancing their discordant views, arrive at a true solution.

Back in April, 1905, he says, he came to these wise friends with his newest project—he was about to be married. They learned all the details and then counseled in chorus—"Don't!"

He disregarded their advice. Judge Kersten gave Mrs. Beattie E. Scott a divorce. She said he had been cruel and in August, 1914, had left her, later sending her this letter:

"Dear Beattie: You know that I told you that you would have a chance, but you plainly proved to me before the end of the first year that you cared little what became of me so long as your wants were satisfied."

"My plans for the future are already laid out, and I am going to start carrying them out as soon as this matter is settled."

"In the first place, I expect to select people of character for associates. Then I shall get connected with some church, for a church has always been a great help to me. After that I shall sacrifice some pleasures to accumulate a few dollars during the next five years, at the end of which time I hope to find a nice little wife."

THE GREEN CLOTH.
When Frank Lawrence changed his business from that of a prosperous real estate dealer to that of a gambler, he also altered his domestic habits, testified Mrs. Mabel P. Lawrence of 1704 North La Salle street.

Mrs. Lawrence was granted a divorce by Judge Kavanagh on the ground of desertion. She has two children by a former marriage and lives on an income from some Michigan property.

Lawrence is the son of a Saginaw, Mich., manufacturer and a brother of Mrs. Grace Lawrence Ferguson, who a

few years ago was divorced from George Miller Ferguson after a "trial separation."

"We were married in July, 1907, and lived together for four and one-half years," Mrs. Lawrence testified. "I had two children by a former marriage. They were in a boarding school. He didn't seem to care to live at home. I guess he objected to the children."

"What is his business?" asked Judge Kavanagh.

"He just gambles," replied Mrs. Lawrence. "He really had a business in Saginaw, a real estate exchange. He has an interest in it yet."

"How does he live?" persisted the court.

"Gambles," was the succinct answer.

A WRECKED DREAM.
Capt. Jasper Ewing Brady, writer and former United States army officer and a brother of Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady, the noted clergyman and author, was sued for divorce in the Superior court by Mrs. Lillian Mills Brady.

Mrs. Brady lives at 444 Deming place with her mother and her 4-year-old son, Cyrus Lloyd Charles Brady. The boy's first and second names were given to him in honor of his uncle, Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady and Brig. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. A., retired.

Capt. Brady is in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he holds an official position with the Vitagraph Motion Pictures company.

Mrs. Brady's bill, filed by Attorney Charles J. O'Connor, charges desertion on Dec. 15, 1914.

The collapse of a boat company scheme by which Capt. Brady had hoped to gain \$200,000 is said to have broken his hopes and caused his abandonment of his family.

Four fourteen years Capt. Brady was in the United States army, a part of the time under the command of Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, whose niece he later married.

Capt. Brady during the Spanish-American war was press censor at Tampa, and afterwards, in the United States signal corps, was stationed at San Juan.

He is the author of "Palermo Ortiz," a Cuban war reminiscence, "On Secret Service," and "Tales of the Telegraph."

"He was married twice before he met my niece," said Gen. Wheaton, who lives at 2738 Pine Grove avenue. "His first wife died and his second divorced him."

PROVE IDENTITY, IS PALM BEACH ORDER TO ST. CYR

Denouement Concerning Husband of Mrs. "Silent" Smith Startles Resorters.

ODD MOURNING COSTUME.

Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—"Funniest thing that has ever happened at Palm Beach," was the way Col. Alfred Montgomery Shook of Nashville expressed his views of the revelations concerning the identity of Jean Edward Harold St. Cyr, who married Mrs. "Silent" Smith last April, about three months after his first wife died.

The colonel has been conspicuous in Palm Beach society for many years. His opinion is fairly representative of that heard today on all sides along the beach concerning the story that St. Cyr is really Jack Thompson, a former chorus man.

"President Wilson said the way to kill a fraud was to expose it. If St. Cyr is not an impostor, he will soon prove he is not," said Col. Shook.

"Will it make any difference in your attitude toward St. Cyr if it is proved that he has been using a false name?" was asked.

"Of course it will make a difference to every one if the story is proved to be true. I know practically nothing about St. Cyr, except that he was an agreeable fellow."

Wears Weird Mourning Rig.
"Early last winter I sent word to St. Cyr that we were coming down in January. St. Cyr telegraphed me that his wife was ill, and later that she had died."

"I was sorry for the young man and naturally thought he would not come here. I was greatly surprised to have him rush up to me on the pier one day and fall on my neck weeping. Yes, he did, he actually hugged me. He wore a crepe overcoat and had on a hat of black crepe made on black wires like a woman wears. His trousers were of black with white stripes, and his shoes were white with black trimmings. I am amazed at the costume at first, and then at his actions."

"He said his wife was dead and there was nothing for him to live for. He might as well throw himself in the ocean."

Objected to Gossip Story.
"One day he came to me in indignation. He asked if I had seen Town Topics, and then, when I said I had not, he said that magazine had printed an article connecting his name with Mrs. 'Silent' Smith."

Colonel, let me tell you how this happened," said St. Cyr. "I am overcome to have my name associated with any other woman so soon after my darling wife's death."

This season the St. Cys have kept to themselves. Gossips say that no one would take them up, but I am still friendly with St. Cyr. If this story is true, St. Cyr had better leave the country at once. That will be my advice when I see him. But if it is not true, then he had better stay right now to fight."

How He Met Present Wife.
Maj. Pendleton, another friend of St. Cyr's, went further into details of his introduction of St. Cyr to Mrs. Smith, showing how that courtesy was forced from him by the young widow of St. Cyr, although his first wife had been buried little more than a month, was eager, according to Maj. Pendleton, to go out to dinner parties. They were sitting at a side table at the Beach club, not far from a gay dinner party of which Mrs. Smith was a member.

"St. Cyr inquired who she was."

"Do you know her well?" St. Cyr asked.

"They say she is very rich. How much has she?"

"I was quite annoyed and replied rather sharply that I did not know and did not care and saw no reason to become excited about it."

Forced the Introduction.
"St. Cyr continued to talk about Mrs. Smith, and then, when I was having the dining room to go into the card room Mrs. Smith greeted me. St. Cyr kept close by my side. I thought rather rudely, because I did not have a chance to say a word to Mrs. Smith alone. I had to present him. There was no other way out of it."

St. Cyr and his wife left today for New York, having received word from his lawyer to come to New York at once.

NEVER WAS HIS WIFE.
Joseph Siegel is the plaintiff in a \$10,000 suit for alienation of the affections of a wife who never was legally his wife.

This is the position he was placed in by Judge McDonald, who signed a decree annulling the marriage of Siegel and Miss Lillian Phillips of 1428 South Ridgeway avenue.

Mrs. Lawrence was married to Siegel on Aug. 5 last. On Aug. 10 she sued to annul the marriage. On Aug. 16 Siegel sued her brother, Solomon Phillips, manager of a furniture house, for \$10,000.

Lawrence is the son of a Saginaw, Mich., manufacturer and a brother of Mrs. Grace Lawrence Ferguson, who a

few years ago was divorced from George Miller Ferguson after a "trial separation."

"We were married in July, 1907, and lived together for four and one-half years," Mrs. Lawrence testified. "I had two children by a former marriage. They were in a boarding school. He didn't seem to care to live at home. I guess he objected to the children."

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TODAY—SELIG-TRIBUNE

The World's Greatest News Film
James Whitcomb Riley and "Marse" Henry Watterson, on the beach, the monster petillon against the shipment of munitions, Helen Gleason, the only woman to be decorated by the Belgian king, and New York's equestrian carnival are among the features of the Selig-Tribune bi-weekly now showing.

The old Constitution, most glorious of our national relics, lies rotting in the Charlestown navyyard an appropriation of \$150,000 has been asked of congress to restore the aged frigate that won maritime prestige for America.

President Wilson sets out on his tour of preparedness gospel. He is a genial subject for the motion camera and seemingly takes delight in having the start of his history making trip made into pictures that may be kept for all time.

Though Carranza seems to be reasonably busy with matters of war and government, he finds time to permit a huge racing plant to operate in Chihuahua, where gay thousands are forgetting war for pleasure.

Soissons, France, doesn't regard the aeroplane as a toy, for the most important part of the town's armament is a battery of air defense guns that throw good sized shells to a great height and may be rapidly aimed and adjusted.

Conventions Today
Retailers Commercial Union
Military exhibit
National Commercial Picture Manufacturers' association
Board of Sunday Schools of the M. E. Church
National Board of Christian Education
National Association of Book Manufacturers
Six day bicycle race
College

Two women were injured last evening when a taxi going west in Madison street crashed into an electric automobile at Madison and State streets. The injured were Mrs. A. B. Holbrook of Decatur, Ill., and Mrs. Clifton M. Perkins of Bellevue, Idaho.

In the electric, which was owned and driven by Mrs. E. B. Neal of 408 Clarendon avenue, wife of the manager of the Abbott-Detroit Auto company, were Mrs. H. Urich of 1810 Mason avenue, Austin, Minn.; Mr. A. Hall of 504 Clarendon avenue, Oak Park, and Mrs. Holbrook.

Mrs. Perkins had been visiting Mrs. Mary F. Van Voorhis of 408 Clarendon avenue and was on her way to the Northwestern depot. The electric was standing at the curb when the taxi, driven by Albert Stahnke of 1146 East Forty-seventh street, struck it.

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"President Wilson said the way to kill a fraud was to expose it. If St. Cyr is not an impostor, he will soon prove he is not," said Col. Shook.

"Will it make any difference in your attitude toward St. Cyr if it is proved that he has been using a false name?" was asked.

"Of course it will make a difference to every one if the story is proved to be true. I know practically nothing about St. Cyr, except that he was an agreeable fellow."

Wears Weird Mourning Rig.
"Early last winter I sent word to St. Cyr that we were coming down in January. St. Cyr telegraphed me that his wife was ill, and later that she had died."

"I was sorry for the young man and naturally thought he would not come here. I was greatly surprised to have him rush up to me on the pier one day and fall on my neck weeping. Yes, he did, he actually hugged me. He wore a crepe overcoat and had on a hat of black crepe made on black wires like a woman wears. His trousers were of black with white stripes, and his shoes were white with black trimmings. I am amazed at the costume at first, and then at his actions."

"He said his wife was dead and there was nothing for him to live for. He might as well throw himself in the ocean."

Objected to Gossip Story.
"One day he came to me in indignation. He asked if I had seen Town Topics, and then, when I said I had not, he said that magazine had printed an article connecting his name with Mrs. 'Silent' Smith."

Colonel, let me tell you how this happened," said St. Cyr. "I am overcome to have my name associated with any other woman so soon after my darling wife's death."

This season the St. Cys have kept to themselves. Gossips say that no one would take them up, but I am still friendly with St. Cyr. If this story is true, St. Cyr had better leave the country at once. That will be my advice when I see him. But if it is not true, then he had better stay right now to fight."

How He Met Present Wife.
Maj. Pendleton, another friend of St. Cyr's, went further into details of his introduction of St. Cyr to Mrs. Smith, showing how that courtesy was forced from him by the young widow of St. Cyr, although his first wife had been buried little more than a month, was eager, according to Maj. Pendleton, to go out to dinner parties. They were sitting at a side table at the Beach club, not far from a gay dinner party of which Mrs. Smith was a member.

"St. Cyr inquired who she was."

"Do you know her well?" St. Cyr asked.

"They say she is very rich. How much has she?"

"I was quite annoyed and replied rather sharply that I did not know and did not care and saw no reason to become excited about it."

Forced the Introduction.
"St. Cyr continued to talk about Mrs. Smith, and then, when I was having the dining room to go into the card room Mrs. Smith greeted me. St. Cyr kept close by my side. I thought rather rudely, because I did not have a chance to say a word to Mrs. Smith alone. I had to present him. There was no other way out of it."

St. Cyr and his wife left today for New York, having received word from his lawyer to come to New York at once.

NEVER WAS HIS WIFE.
Joseph Siegel is the plaintiff in a \$10,000 suit for alienation of the affections of a wife who never was legally his wife.

This is the position he was placed in by Judge McDonald, who signed a decree annulling the marriage of Siegel and Miss Lillian Phillips of 1428 South Ridgeway avenue.

Mrs. Lawrence was married to Siegel on Aug. 5 last. On Aug. 10 she sued to annul the marriage. On Aug. 16 Siegel sued her brother, Solomon Phillips, manager of a furniture house, for \$10,000.

Lawrence is the son of a Saginaw, Mich., manufacturer and a brother of Mrs. Grace Lawrence Ferguson, who a

few years ago was divorced from George Miller Ferguson after a "trial separation."

"We were married in July, 1907, and lived together for four and one-half years," Mrs. Lawrence testified. "I had two children by a former marriage. They were in a boarding school. He didn't seem to care to live at home. I guess he objected to the children."

"What is his business?" asked Judge Kavanagh.

"He just gambles," replied Mrs. Lawrence. "He really had a business in Saginaw, a real estate exchange. He has an interest in it yet."

"How does he live?" persisted the court.

"Gambles," was the succinct answer.

TODAY—SELIG-TRIBUNE

The World's Greatest News Film
James Whitcomb Riley and "Marse" Henry Watterson, on the beach, the monster petillon against the shipment of munitions, Helen Gleason, the only woman to be decorated by the Belgian king, and New York's equestrian carnival are among the features of the Selig-Tribune bi-weekly now showing.

The old Constitution, most glorious of our national relics, lies rotting in the Charlestown navyyard an appropriation of \$150,000 has been asked of congress to restore the aged frigate that won maritime prestige for America.

President Wilson sets out on his tour of preparedness gospel. He is a genial subject for the motion camera and seemingly takes delight in having the start of his history making trip made into pictures that may be kept for all time.

Though Carranza seems to be reasonably busy with matters of war and government, he finds time to permit a huge racing plant to operate in Chihuahua, where gay thousands are forgetting war for pleasure.

Soissons, France, doesn't regard the aeroplane as a toy, for the most important part of the town's armament is a battery of air defense guns that throw good sized shells to a great height and may be rapidly aimed and adjusted.

Conventions Today
Retailers Commercial Union
Military exhibit
National Commercial Picture Manufacturers' association
Board of Sunday Schools of the M. E. Church
National Board of Christian Education
National Association of Book Manufacturers
Six day bicycle race
College

Two women were injured last evening when a taxi going west in Madison street crashed into an electric automobile at Madison and State streets. The injured were Mrs. A. B. Holbrook of Decatur, Ill., and Mrs. Clifton M. Perkins of Bellevue, Idaho.

In the electric, which was owned and driven by Mrs. E. B. Neal of 408 Clarendon avenue, wife of the manager of the Abbott-Detroit Auto company, were Mrs. H. Urich of 1810 Mason avenue, Austin, Minn.; Mr. A. Hall of 504 Clarendon avenue, Oak Park, and Mrs. Holbrook.

Mrs. Perkins had been visiting Mrs. Mary F. Van Voorhis of 408 Clarendon avenue and was on her way to the Northwestern depot. The electric was standing at the curb when the taxi, driven by Albert Stahnke of 1146 East Forty-seventh street, struck it.

Chauffeur's Machine Crashes Into Car Standing at Curb in the Loop—Injuries Not Serious.

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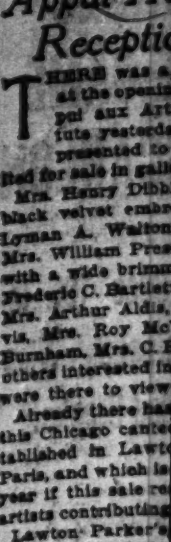
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RS
About A



Farwell McGann's
son," Cecil Clark
Charles, Francis
Cloud," Paul Barth
After Rain," Ralph
Study," and Fred
"Flower Market"
tures of the collect
There were some
yesterday, and the

Mrs. John Sumner gave a street party in honor of Mrs. G. visiting her parents' day at the Virginia. Mrs. Walter E. Barry avenue has a tea on Monday. Feb. Mrs. Carl Henry, senior street will be third Wednesday. Dr. and Mrs. Fra

North State street
ally at a dinner
Mrs. Samuel T. C
and gave a lunche
Smith and Miss Pe
who are the guest
stephens.

Mrs. Cyrus Adams
will open her resid
sale for Grove
Mr. and Mrs. R
rairie avenue will
in honor of Dr. C
Adams.

Mrs. and Mrs. W
have taken posses
1335 East street
5028 Greenwood
Miss Mabel Lin
will leave for C
February.

President and M
1148 East Fifty
turned from New
men their daught
Mrs. Judson will
afternoon.

Mrs. Paul Schult

be one of the p
Alpha Delta frat
the junior prom
place Feb. 8, 7, an
invitations have
age of Miss Ruth
and Mrs. Samuel
Dr. Edwin Paul
place at the Black
9 o'clock.
Mrs. John J. Bo
venue, entertained
a.
Mrs. Edward J.
ove Avenue, anno
her daughter, Jo
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Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Ro

ing a luncheon
for James and
Thursday, Feb. 17.
The date of Febru
place in the
Salle.
George C. Boldt, of
Morris, is spending
week at the
Herkston hotel.
Mr. Boldt was
in-law and da
as, of New York

There will be a
man's club tod
Fine Arts bu
Valentine dan
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donal auxiliary

Miss Anna E. B.
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Secretary—Miss
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LIFE'S LITTLE LIARS: Telephone Slug Counters

Recording of Deeds Shows \$3,589,920 Involved in West Side Transactions.



WILLIAM FULLER, GLEN WHITTLE

2. J. Grenshaw, st. 2 story brick house
 and apartments. N. Sugar, 1891
 Standing-ay. A. Hinesman, arch.; L.
 Noble, mas.; owner in care
 3. Calumet-st. 2 story brick house
 A. Swanen. 1844 Calumet-ay.; A.
 J. Lund, arch.; E. J. Jolya, mas.
 4. E. Johnson, carp.

over 231 miles during the first week of the year. Parker has done all his walking on the side of the time devoted to his work. He says that he has slept only 147 hours in thirty-one days, averaging four and one-quarter hours a night.

Amelin Triangle Juniors won their sixteenth night game by defeating St. Andrews church gym. 36 to 19, at the latter's gymnasium.

The I. A. C. basketball team will encounter opposition Saturday night when it collides in a tousing match with St. Ignace college. The collegeians have dropped only one game this season, to Notre Dame Saturday night. Previously they had taken twelve straight.

Clarence Hamilton, also in 1908. The previous performances were staged over the same course. Eglington's work will be recognised by the Western Skating Association, as five officials held watches.

Dayin, California tennis champion, has dropped his studies at the University of Pennsylvania to join a French ambulance corps. He will sail for France within a few days.

The business premises on Division street, 100 feet west of Ashland avenue, south front, 22x100 feet, have been sold by Samuel Greenfield to Louis Gold for

100 Jan 11 (Jennie Brown to Belle
 Fletcher)
 Prairie-av. s e cor 22 North-st. w f 51
 ft to L. N. Pl. rev stamp \$2.50 Jan 22
 (Wm. Schvey to Lavigne J. Meagher)
 Cornell-av. n w cor E. 90th-st. e f 512
 125 Jan stamp \$2.50 Jan 22 (M. St.

and apartments: N. Sugar, 1207 S.
Harding-av.: A. Himeblom, arch.; L.
Globe, mas.; owner in care.
1140 Calumet-av.: 2 story brick flats;
C. A. Swanson, 1144 Calumet-av.: A.
G. Lund, arch.; E. J. Jociya, mas.;
C. H. Johnson, care.

AMERICAN CAN SHOWS GAIN IN NET EARNINGS

Profits Higher Despite Lower
Sales; Equal 5.19 Per Cent
on the Common Stock.

Net earnings of the American Can company for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1915, were \$1,000,000, an increase of \$175,000 over the 1914 results, although there was a decline of about 4 per cent in the volume of business handled. The earnings were equal to 5.19 per cent on the \$1,925,000 common stock.

After paying the 7 per cent dividends on the preferred stock, which amounted to \$1,000,000, there was a surplus of \$2,342,000, or \$1.19 per share at the end of 1915. This was an increase of 84 per cent over the 1914 surplus.

Detailed Financial Statements
Comparative figures follow:

INCOME ACCOUNT.		1914	1915
Total sales	\$1,925,000	\$1,925,000	\$1,875,000
Cost of goods sold	1,000,000	1,000,000	950,000
Gross profit	925,000	925,000	925,000
Operating expenses	100,000	100,000	100,000
Net earnings	825,000	825,000	825,000
Dividends on preferred stock	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Surplus	\$2,342,000	\$2,342,000	\$2,342,000

President Wheeler's Remarks.
In explaining the increase in net earnings, the president stated that the company had been able to maintain its production at a high level despite the decline in sales.

Retirements Are Charged Off.
The company has charged off the retirements of its assets, which has resulted in a net gain in earnings.

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NEWS OF THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The time of yesterday's market was probably the best within a fortnight. This was true, both because of some change in the sentiment and the fact that prices had declined on an average of from three to seven points. New York houses were active during the day and had been to sell on buyers turned about and were advising purchases on decline. This was accompanied by a revival of interest in the cotton market and a revival of interest in the cotton market and a revival of interest in the cotton market.

The decline in American fruiting and bedding shares from 110 to below 100 is declared to be due to the fact that the interest in the directory opposed to increasing the dividend from the present 4 per cent rate when the directors meet this month.

The Erie railroad in the calendar year 1915, which is also the company's fiscal year, earned \$6,000,000 gross. This is an increase of \$6,000,000, or 11.3 per cent, over the previous year. The gain in net is equivalent to 4 per cent on both classes of preferred and nearly 5 per cent on the common.

Interest on the second mortgage 4 per cent bonds of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, which was due yesterday, was not paid. Complete default, however, will not take place until six months later. No interest will be paid on \$20,000,000 first mortgage 4 per cent bonds of the Kansas City and Pacific.

It is announced the Southern Pipe Line company earned 19.08 per cent in its last fiscal year, against 16.39 per cent the previous year. The company's earnings were \$2,000,000, against 1,800,000 the previous year, and Eureka Pipe 15.84, compared with 12.82.

W. G. Webster, director of the school of economics of the Marquette university at Milwaukee, which was associated with the firm of Keen, Taylor & Co. He will have charge of the statistical department.

A special meeting of stockholders of the Texas company has been called for Feb. 28 to take action on the recommendation of the directors for an increase in capital stock.

The Shattuck Arizona Copper company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, shows a surplus of \$1,174,000. Dividends were \$200,000. The previous surplus was \$630,000.

The White Motor company is negotiating with the French government for 8,000 auto trucks. If the deal is closed it is asserted the profits will be \$5,000,000.

The Buffalo General Electric company has increased its capital stock to \$2,500,000 to \$10,000,000.

Samuel P. Cole, president of the United States Trust company, is quoted as saying the number of auto trucks sold in 1915 by his company showed an increase of 25 per cent, but the increase in dollars is not so great.

U. S. TREASURY STATEMENT.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—The following is a statement of the condition of the United States treasury on Jan. 31:

Income to date this year.....\$90,287,385
Income to date last year.....\$80,287,385
Increase.....\$10,000,000

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.
YESTERDAY'S SALES AND RANGE OF PRICES.

Am. Radiator.....16,400 @ 97 1/2
Am. Shipbuilding.....50 @ 78 1/2
Ch. Free Press.....100 @ 72 1/2
C. Ry. & Eng. 35 @ 17 1/2
Com. Edison.....215 @ 145 1/2
Diamond Match.....4,100 @ 70 1/2
Ill. Steel.....10,113 @ 113 1/2
Lindsey Light.....8 @ 8 1/2
M. Ward Pk.....10 @ 113 1/2
U. S. Steel.....10,113 @ 113 1/2

BONDS.
2,000 Armour & Co. 4 1/2 @ 94 1/2
3,000 City Ry. 4 1/2 @ 94 1/2
2,000 City Ry. 4 1/2 @ 94 1/2
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ST. JOSEPH AND GRAND ISLAND.
For December.....\$1,000,000
Total operating revenue.....\$1,000,000
Operating expenses.....\$1,000,000
Net operating revenue.....\$1,000,000

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For December.....\$1,000,000
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Operating expenses.....\$1,000,000
Net operating revenue.....\$1,000,000

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Shares: High, Low, Close, Chg.
Alaska Gold.....1,000 @ 23 1/2
Alaska Indus.....1,000 @ 23 1/2
Al. C. Ry. & Eng. 35 @ 17 1/2

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SUDDEN ACTION IN N. Y. STOCKS PUZZLES MANY

New Interpretation in Wilson
Speeches Factor in Day's
Recoveries.

Total sales of stocks, 725,000
shares.
Total sales of bonds (par value),
\$4,000,000.

New York, Feb. 1.—An explanation of today's sudden and general recovery of the stock market from its protracted pessimism various reasons and theories were offered. Primarily it was declared that the purpose of President Wilson's recent speeches had been misinterpreted, that they had not been intended to convey a sense of immediate danger, but rather to evoke a feeling of patriotism in latent quarters.

Moreover, and this was the reasoning of the bulls for long accounts—it was evident that standard stocks had been overvalued to levels where technical conditions on the bear side were no less vulnerable than they had previously been for the constructive account. In any event, prices rallied easily from low levels of Monday, which marked the minimum of recent weeks.

Some Strong Factors.
It is not improbable that a partial cessation of foreign liquidation and some more remarkable statements of railroad earnings, notably those of the Pennsylvania system, were factors too strong to be ignored. Weekly review dealing with industrial conditions also was taken into the reckoning.

Rails and other investment issues par-
ticipated less extensively in the rise than did certain of the specialties, but the breadth of the movement left little doubt that its impetus, in part at least, was derived from substantial sources.

United States Steel, which on the previous day fell to 77 1/2, its lowest quotation in over three months, was easily the leader in the movement, its price getting a large percentage of the whole. Steel rose to 82 1/2, an extreme gain of 5 1/2 points. The movement was not confined to the steel industry, however, as in the actual of the advance, rising to 78, while other shares reflected more confident buying.

Bethlehem Steel on Feb. 1 rose 1 1/2, with 200,000 shares in oil, copper, iron, and a score or more of miscellaneous issues, while industrial alcohol rose 10 1/2 to 10 3/4, and Cuban-American Sugar 20 to 20 1/2. Altogether it was a disastrous session for the short interest.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—Cotton: 50c; sales: none; receipts: 120 bales; shipments: 120 bales. Rice: 10c; sales: none; receipts: 120 bales; shipments: 120 bales.

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CLOSING BID AND ASKED PRICES

(Stocks not traded in yesterday.)
Alaska Gold.....1,000 @ 23 1/2
Alaska Indus.....1,000 @ 23 1/2
Al. C. Ry. & Eng. 35 @ 17 1/2

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